THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 84

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Court Refusal To Review Case NLRB Victory

High tribunal declines to rule in dispute involving $185,000 in wages and 147 employees.

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to review an attack by the Carlisle Lumber Company of Onalaska, Wash., on a Labor Relations Board order requiring reinstatement of 147 discharged employees with $185,000 back pay.

Without explanation, the tribunal refused to pass on a decision by the Ninth Federal Circuit Court upholding the order.

No opinions were delivered by the Court. This postponed at least until next Monday a final decision on the right of the Government to deport an alien Communist. Joseph G. Strecker of Hot Springs, Ark., is involved.

Pending Several Weeks

Action on the Carlisle case had been up for several weeks to await rulings on three Labor Board cases which were decided last Monday.

In those cases the Court set aside Labor Board orders directing reinstatement of striking employees. In addition, the tribunal condemned the sit-down strike.

The Board found the Carlisle Company had discharged employees who were members of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union and had dominated a "pretended labor organization" known as the Associated Employees of Onalaska, Inc.

The Union local filed a complaint with the Board in 1936, after a strike and subsequent dispute between striking pickets and new employees.

Company Viewpoint

The Company contends the strike started May 3, 1935, two months before the Labor Act became effective, that the plant was closed indefinitely, and that there was no employer-employee relationship when the Act became effective.

"Where an employer determines to shut down his plant indefinitely and to have nothing to do with striking employees and thereupon discharges them and pays them off," said the Company's petition, "the relation is absolutely terminated and can not be revived by legislative fiat. Such legislation would offend the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

The High Court last term refused to pass upon the order, which was then challenged on the ground the Company did not come within the jurisdiction of the Board. In the current appeal the firm also challenged jurisdiction and further said that to give $185,000 in back pay "means bankruptcy."

Argentine Navy In Full-Dress Review

MAR DEL PLATA, Argentina (AP)—The Argentine Navy, second only to that of the United States in the western hemisphere, staged a full dress review on the southern Atlantic March 4.

Manned by approximately 400 officers and 10,000 men, the navy's 48 warships maneuvered before Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo Naval Minister Rear-Admiral Leon Scaso and other high officials. President Robert M. Ortiz was unable to attend.

Fifty-eight bombing, pursuit and observation planes roared overhead as the navy's two battleships, of nearly 28,000 tons each, five cruisers, two gunboats, 16 destroyers and three submarines passed in review with gunboats and other small craft.

The review was the culmination of two months of target practice, night defense maneuvers and patrol tests conducted to determine the navy's efficiency in defending the country's 1,200-mile coastline. The fleet has been modernized and re-equipped since 1926 at an estimated cost of $75,000,000.

Stock Yard Strike Settled With Increases for Union

CHICAGO (AP)—Signing of a one-year contract between the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company and the C. I. O.-Stock Handlers Union was announced by both sides March 4.

The agreement ended a dispute over wages and working conditions which was climaxed by a 13-day strike last Nov. 21 to Dec. 5 that halted trading and tied up the yards in the world's biggest livestock market.

O. T. Henkle, Vice-President and General Manager of the company, and Henry Johnson, Assistant National Director of the Packing House Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, confirmed details of the contract.

They said it provided for a 40-hour week, time and one-half for overtime, vacations with pay, a minimum wage scale of 60 cents an hour except for beginners at 55 cents and provision for handling grievances. They added, it affected 400 to 600 men, depending on the season of the year.

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New Army Planes May Do 500 Miles an Hour

By the Associated Press

Dayton, Ohio, March 6

Speeds of 500 miles an hour in the air, it developed today, apparently are just ahead for the Army Air Corps.

The best of the new German pursuit planes say reports received here, has been clocked at only 382 miles an hour over a measured course of slightly less than two miles.

Sustained high speed is important to the Air Corps because of tactical considerations caused by the geography of the country.

The General Headquarters Air Force, which has charge of continental air defense, is designed to make lightning trips from one coast to the other, and from the Canadian to the Mexican Border, in emergencies.

W. Stuart Booth Named Director Of Mother Church

The election of W. Stuart Booth C. S. B., a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, to be a Director of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, was announced today by The Christian Science Board of Directors. Mr Booth succeeds Mr. William R. Rathvon, deceased, and will be nominated for the other positions heretofore occupied by Mr. Rathvon Mr. Booth has resigned as a Trustee of the Publishing Society.

A native of Iowa, Mr. Booth removed to Denver, Colo., in early boyhood. He was educated in the public schools of Denver, after which he engaged in business for a number of years. He became interested in Christian Science about 44 years ago. He received class instruction in October, 1895, after which he devoted part of his time to the practice of Christian Science. Since 1911 he has given all of his time to Christian Science work. He is a member of The Mother Church, also of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Denver, Colo., which he joined in 1896, and in which he served as First Reader Mr. Booth later served for nine years as Committee on Publication for the State of Colorado.

Mr. Booth became a teacher of Christian Science following instruction by the Board of Education in the Normal Class of 1919.

In June, 1925, he was elected a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, which position he resigned in June, 1932, to join the editorial staff of the religious periodicals of the Christian Science organization as an Associate Editor. Mr. Booth became a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society in May, 1935, and a member of the Trustees for Gifts and Endowments in September, 1935.

Children Who Use Streets As Rink Lose Their Skates

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 4 (AP)—This city's safety campaign includes a police order to confiscate the roller skates of children found using the streets for a rink.

The skates of 11 girls and seven boys were seized the first day. Police Chief Frank Brennan said children could reclaim them at headquarters, where a warning to keep off the streets also awaited them.

Chastened Hollywood Studies Its Problems

'Greatest Year' promotion campaign has helped at the box office but it has also brought criticism within the industry. Chief hope for renewed prosperity found in better studio product.

Americans at Work

The first of 12 articles on "Millions Make the Movies" in a three-part series of 36 articles

By Frank Daugherty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a sobered and somewhat shaken motion picture industry which looks back upon its self-styled "greatest year" promotion campaign.

Changes within the industry, criticism from without, competition from radio and a rejuvenated stage, as well as the mushroom growth of other forms of entertainment, have left a sagging box-office and caused the motion picture business to face perhaps the most precarious problems of its history.

For a year or two preceding, exhibitors did what they could to make up for the public's lack of interest by various devices, known as "bingo," "banko," "screeno," and "banknite," designed to give the impression that when you went to the movies you also—sometimes—got something for nothing. The public, however, found these to be unsatisfactory substitutes for entertainment, and turned in other directions. This brought a cry from some exhibitor groups that the studios were using players in their pictures who were "poison at the box office." The trouble however, lies deeper than a few players who may be (and quite possibly are) unpopular at the box office.

Million for Advertising

The Government, in its suit to bring about disestablishment among the motion picture's three main bodies—producer, distributor, and exhibitor—has undoubtedly put its finger on one of the chief evils of the industry's business organization. Unfortunately, all these attacks from without have come at a time when Hollywood needed—and knew it needed—to improve its product as the surest method of continuing. The result was that from November, 1937, to June, 1938, far from improving its product, the industry remained at one of its lowest ebbs. Such product as was released to the exhibitors was inferior or consisted of reissued pictures made in former years. With the usual "summer slump" in indoor entertainment approaching, it was not considered practical to send forth the big pictures which had been made in anticipation of a more profitable autumn trade. Something else, it was perceived, had to be done and done quickly.

The scheme to spend a million dollars in advertising the industry to the public was hit upon as an expedient which might help. For the first time in its history, the production companies and their allied theaters were able to induce the main body of independent exhibitors to join them in a national campaign and the words, "Motion Pictures Are Your Best Entertainment," were adopted as a slogan. Starting in September, the beginning of the motion picture year, the campaign was divided into two parts, one with an apportionment of $650,000 for national advertising in all daily papers, the other with $350,000 to be given in prizes in a movie quiz contest which, it was thought, would take each entrant in the contest to a theater at least 30 times.

It had previously been realized, and probably for the first time, that the motion picture was the only large American industry not maintaining a regularly appointed public relations counsel to acquaint prospective audiences with its best features. The press, it is true, had given a great deal of space to motion pictures; but not all of this attention had been friendly, and even when friendly, not all of it had been beneficial.

Some of the helpful results of the campaign became apparent as it got under way. The box office received a stimulus, and producers began to raise budgets on pictures then in production. Previously, in the stress of the low period, it had been decided not to draw on production reserves for new pictures, but to put into production only the money that returned to Hollywood from pictures already released. This was a move based on doubts of the most aggravated sort, and if it had been held to would have resulted in the cutting of staffs in Hollywood studios and probably would have ended in the release of a very inferior product. Fortunately, it was abandoned.

Criticism and Benefits

Nevertheless, there has been a good deal of criticism of the campaign, both nationally and in Hollywood. Some of the independent exhibitors who contributed to the fund discovered that the movie quiz would be over before the pictures on which it was based would reach their theaters. They asked for a time exten-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Aliens Losing Jobs on WPA 'Only Handful' in Bay State

Only a handful of WPA workers in Massachusetts will lose their jobs under a new provision, effective today, by which aliens are henceforth barred from Federal relief projects, Massachusetts WPA officials estimated.

All WPA workers must file certificates of citizenship not later than today and those who do not file will be dropped. Officials said from 24 to 48 hours will be required to check the number of workers not filing certificates.

A stipulation that only citizens be employed by the WPA was contained in the $725,000,000 relief bill passed a month ago by Congress. At that time WPA Administrator Col. F. C. Harrington, estimated that less than 30,000 would lose their jobs because of this ruling. This figure was about 1 per cent of the total number of WPA workers throughout the Nation.

Massachusetts' officials believe the number of aliens to be dropped here will be "considerably less than 1 per cent."

This Changing World

Revising Taxes—Re-examination of Levies on Capital to Be Put in Hand—The New Tax of Unfreezing Private Capital

By H. B. Elliston

When last year a softened capital gains tax was put through Congress, the President allowed it to become law, but didn't attach his signature to it. And he gave the impression that at the first opportunity he would try to restore the more onerous capital gains levy of a former New Deal Year.

Now the situation has changed entirely. Not only has the President said that there will be no new taxes on capital, but Secretary Morgenthau has promised to re-examine the entire tax structure, with the view to removing those impediments which have prevented capital from venturing into job-providing employment, such as the building of new houses and factories and the development of new industrial processes This seems to imply a further softening of the capital gains tax. For the levy on capital gains is obviously a deterrent to the use of capital.

The trouble with such a tax is that it is levied at a late stage of American growth. Most American fortunes have been won via the route of capital gains. The moving of the frontier ever westward, the peopling of an entire continent—with these aids enterprisers of all kinds made money out of the rapid appreciation of values. That was the time for the tax collector to take off some of the fat which capitalists and enterprisers in general had accumulated. Such an impost might have slowed down enterprise a little, but not much.

* * *

Now, however, America is a settled country. Indeed, the flow of population is outward, and, according to the actuaries, the birth rate has slowed down to such an extent that before very long the remaining population will have become stationary. It is thus going to become harder to make money, in, for instance, real estate.

For this and other reasons Professor Hansen of Harvard foretells a period of "secular stagnation." How to ward it off must be the first concern of any government, New Deal or otherwise. At any rate, it is the first concern of the governments of other settled countries—I mean, of course, those countries where individuals are left with a free choice in the disposition of their savings.

In expressing that concern there is no alternative but to encourage the investment of private capital. For an economic system of private enterprise depends for its very functioning, let alone for its health, upon investment and reinvestment. Other settled countries are so cognizant of such needs that, in spite of their great fiscal requirements, taxation on capital gains has been omitted out of the armory of tax collectors. Abroad, they call it a tax on "the capitalization of a hope of profit."

Such a view is in accordance with the best canons of taxation. Said John Stuart Mill:

"People should be taxed in proportion not to what they have, but to what they can afford to spend."

He meant income, not capital; the eggs, not the goose. Accordingly, the American practice seemed so foolish to Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson that during last year's tax debates he spoke of the capital gains tax as foisted on Uncle Sam by British advisers. By so doing the British, free of such a burden themselves, insured a competitive advantage in world markets!

* * *

However, the British, though exempting capital gains, do tap purely speculative profits. The warrant is that, even if these are not equivalent to income, they do, at least, evidence ability to pay. And such taxation does not apply only to the stock market operator, either. It applies equally to anybody who speculates in anything connected with his own business. Suppose, for instance, a general merchant had a fling in the sugar market; the Inland Revenue Board most probably adjudges his winnings subject to taxation.

An arbitrary business, this of deciding when a capital gain is a speculative profit, though the latter is fairly distinguishable by the short time in which the investment sold to reap the gain has been held.

In the United States, on the contrary, both capital gains and speculative profits are mulcted. However, there was a softening of the impost last year, as I have said. Speculative profits were divided from capital gains, the former being so rated when the investment sold has been held 18 months and less. Over that period the profit is called capital gain. For the former, the profits must be added to income on the tax return, while a separate schedule of taxation is provided for capital gains.

There are two main grumbles about the revised impost which investors and enterprisers are making. One is that, if there is a net loss of capital within the 18 months of realization, the taxpayer is not allowed to deduct it from his income. Also, the progressive principle is still applied to capital gains tax—that is, the greater the gain, the greater the percentage of the tax. Administration and Congress will doubtless examine both these aspects of the tax in their exploration of the reason that capital remains persistently idle, and, in consequence, unemployment so high.

Labor Dispute Shows Signs Of Widening Scope

A. F. of L. continues its retaliatory tactics and C. I. O. may act—Conference fizzles.

While Gov. Leverett Saltonstall renewed his pleas for labor peace in Massachusetts, the two factions of organized labor continued their four-day old jurisdictional dispute today and laid plans for more vigorous warfare . . . "if necessary."

The dispute arising, from the fact that both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations claim jurisdiction over meat markets in the Boston area, supplied an object lesson to aid those who are seeking labor peace on a national scale at a White House conference tomorrow.

At that meeting, delegations headed by John L. Lewis, president of the C. I. O. and William Green, President of the A. F. of L. will seek a basis of unity in the organized labor movement at the specific behest of President Roosevelt and Secretary of Labor Perkins.

In Massachusetts meanwhile, Governor Saltonstall summoned James T. Moriarty, Secretary of Labor and Industries, to his office and ordered him to make settlement of differences between the two factions "his major work."

A. F. of L. Retaliates

Mr. Moriarty, who has said earlier that he planned no conference between the two "until something happened," left the Governor's office without comment.

The State organizations of the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. had plenty of comment, however, . . . and plenty of action, too. The A. F. of L. continued its picketing of two sugar refineries and two other factories where the C. I. O. has contracts, in an effort to embarrass the C. I. O. in retaliation for its invasion of the retail meat marketing field.

Moreover, both organizations girded for further hostilities by summoning all their organizers in this large industrial State to meetings at Boston to plan for future moves.

While the A. F. of L. Teamsters' Union claimed it had interfered with delivery of materials at the four C. I. O. factories, Michael F. Widman, Jr., President of the State C. I. O. Council, said work was proceeding there as usual.

"We have contracts with these firms and we will see that they are lived up to, despite the efforts of the A. F. of L.," he declared.

Federation Deserters Return

While public attention was drawn chiefly to threats of A. F. of L. leaders to tie up truck deliveries in Boston, as in the dispute with truck operators in January, the A. F. of L. Retail Food and Grocery Store Employees Union made progress in a less spectacular way, according to its general representative, J. Girard White.

The 100 A. F. of L. members at the Gray Store, Boston, and Manhattan Market, Cambridge, who went over to the C. I. O. last week and struck in protest against "company unionism," had returned to the A. F. of L. today, except for three or four, Mr. White declared. "The trouble is over, so far as we are concerned," he added. "Our people are back with us, saying they were misled by the C. I. O. The C. I. O. pickets are outsiders, not present employees."

Mr. Widman said that Mr. Moriarty had called a conference between the two factions for last evening at the Parker House in Boston, but that the A. F. of L. representative, Francis Fenton, had not appeared, although Mr. Widman was there.

Another step in the jurisdictional fight developed today in announcement by the A. F. of L. that it had "taken over" a C. I. O. union at the Hood Rubber Company plant in Watertown, near Boston.

Salvatore Camelio, Vice-president of the C. I. O. United Rubber Workers, denied that this was so.

Old Boss Charged With Quitting Job

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Robert J. McAusland turned over his foundry to his employees in return for a lifetime job at $200 a month, and now the employees claim Mr. McAusland has absented himself and no longer is of service to the firm.

The employees seek an injunction to restrain Mr. McAusland from "interfering with the operation of the firm" and request the District Court to set up a depository where a salary of $100 a month could be placed for Mr. McAusland.

The employees state they took over the controlling interest April 30, 1938, when Mr. McAusland agreed to give entire control to them in return for a lifetime job for so long as he was able and willing to work for $200 a month salary.

On Aug. 28, 1938, Mr. McAusland decided to devote more time to leisure, the petition said, and an agreement was made to cut his salary to $100 a month.

District Judge Sam Hooker granted a temporary restraining order and set March 16 for a hearing on a temporary injunction. He instructed the trustees to deposit the $100 a month in the court clerk's office for Mr McAusland.

Colonial Demands Wane; U. S. Names Soviet Envoy; Peace Move From Madrid?

Reich caution to Italy seen—Beck of Poland to visit London—New canal gets support.

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 6—Despite the reiteration by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reichsminister of Propaganda, of the demand for the return of German colonies in a speech to foreign businessmen at the opening of the Leipzig Trade Fair, opinion in informed circles, not only in London but in Paris, Warsaw, and elsewhere, is that the major aspects of the colonial issue are to be put in cold storage for a more convenient season.

From German sources there is reliable information that Reichsführer Hitler has advised Premier Mussolini only to put forward moderate demands at this stage. From Polish circles comes news which, while not confirming the report that Mr. Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, actually told Count Galeazzo Ciano the Italian Foreign Minister, that the Italian demands were "absurd," certainly gives the impression that Mr. Beck thought they were.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons today that Mr. Josehp Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, would visit Great Britain "shortly."

The British Government, the Premier said, welcomed the opportunity of discussing with Mr. Beck "matters of common interest to both countries."

On top of this there is reason to believe that the tour of inspection just carried out in Libya by Marshal Pietro Badoglio revealed that any expeditionary force Italy could send would be quite unable to make much of any impression on the French "Maginot Line" in Tunis, apart from the fact that the French as well as the British rearmament plans are progressing satisfactorily.

Marshal Badoglio, Army Chief of Staff, according to the Associated Press, conferred at length with the Duce following his return from an inspection tour of the frontier fortifications. The details of his report were not disclosed.

Tunisian Issue Difficult

In these circumstances the impression is gaining ground here that Signor Mussolini will have to pitch the demands he has been threatening to make against France in a comparatively minor key.

Indeed Paris is expecting them to be confined to a request for a free port at Djibouti, in French Somaliland, for a large share in the control of Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway which is the key to Ethiopia, and for a large share in the control of the Suez Canal.

Finally, Italy may also ask the right to send more Italian colonists to Tunis. This last is expected to be the most difficult to satisfy.

Meanwhile with the Spanish civil war entering its final stage, the French Government is moving with qualified optimism through those delicate manipulations which are necessary to re-establish Franco-Spanish relations upon a firm basis, without disturbing either the French or Spanish Government's relationships with Italy and Germany, which have contributed so largely toward the victory of General Francisco Franco's Insurgent-Nationalists.

France, like Britain, is endeavoring to win General Franco's confidence without driving him or his axis allies to extremes—an objective which requires the utmost diplomatic skill.

Complications Lessened

Thus far matters have proceeded to France's general satisfaction. Some anticipated complications, such as fortified border areas and air bases in the Pyrenees, appear to be less probable than recent reports would indicate, and there are now equally credible reports that no fortifications in the Pyrenees have been established.

General Franco's assurances have been unexpectedly definite regarding military concessions to his allies and his intentions to maintain Spanish independence.

Further Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain's choice as first Ambassador to new Spain is widely considered a well-conceived diplomatic stroke. France's foremost military hero com-

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Laurence A. Steinhardt

(Above) Ambassador to Peru selected for similar post in Russia.

Claude G. Bowers

(Below) Ambassador to Loyalist Spain called home for consultation.

Berlin post left vacant in changes—Recognition of Franco hinted in call to Bowers.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Some ambassadorial readjustment—one might almost call it a spring housecleaning—with rather delicate nuances of diplomatic meaning was launched over the week end by President Roosevelt as an accompaniment to his latest verbal declaration on dictatorships.

A State Department announcement indicated that Mr. Roosevelt had at last decided to fill the vacant post in Moscow, incidentally thereby calling attention to the fact that Berlin remains vacant. Laurence A. Steinhardt, now Ambassador to Peru, is the selection for Moscow.

Simultaneously it was learned that Claude G. Bowers, Ambassador to the now tottering Spanish Loyalist Government, is on his way home for "consultation."

The Bowers summons presumably points toward ultimate recognition of the Insurgent Spanish Government headed by Gen. Francisco Franco. It expresses the fact that America's attitude toward the apparently successful Spanish rebellion is up for re-examination. The probability is that after "consultation" with Mr. Bowers the United States will follow the lead of Britain and France and recognize General Franco.

A Balance of Incidents

The two incidents balance each other in the fashion so dear to the hearts of politicians. In fact, they balance so nicely that one almost suspects the Administration of having left the Moscow post vacant until the time came to act on the Spanish matter. Recognition of General Franco will be a bitter pill for Left-Wing and most Liberal elements. They would charge a surrender to Fascism if it happened alone. But sending a new Ambassador to Moscow at the same time spoils their case.

Conversely sending an Ambassador to Moscow when Berlin remained vacant might have aroused widespread criticism from the Right. But recognition of Europe's newest Fascist dictator at the same time draws the fire from criticism of the Moscow move.

The Moscow post has been vacant for 10 months since the transfer of Joseph E. Davies to Brussels. The long delay in filling it apparently caused some concern in Russia as to whether it was intended to be a diplomatic rebuke of the type involved in the recall of Ambassador Hugh Wilson from Berlin. The Soviet Government sent for its Ambassador here, Alexander A. Troyanovsky, when Washington continued to leave Moscow vacant. He has remained in Russia presumably pending some indication of President Roosevelt's intentions.

Cautious Soundings Made

Ambassador Bowers has spent most of the time since the outbreak of the Spanish civil war at St. Jean de Luz, France, where most of the Madrid diplomatic corps took refuge. He is understood to have applied for permission on several occasions to go to the Government Capital but he had orders to remain with the rest of the corps in France. However, he did make at least one secret visit to Barcelona during the period last fall when the Administration decided to see what might be done to help the cause of the Loyalists.

It was the period when Red Cross shipment of wheat on a large scale was launched in the hope that if the food shortage behind the Government lines could be met their armies would be able to withstand the German and Italian supported troops of General Franco.

However, Washington's limited and never publicly admitted efforts to tip the scale in Spain at the eleventh hour fell far short of the desired end. London and Paris failed to take the corollary steps which it had been hoped here might follow the cautious American initiative toward strengthening the Loyalists. General Franco seems to be on the verge of consumating his rebellion. Washington therefore prepares to wash its hands of a cause it never quite dared espouse publicly, and recognize General Franco.

Moscow a Difficult Post

As for the Moscow post. The fact that it was left vacant never had any real diplomatic significance. The high hopes of a big increase in trade with Russia which attended original recognition of the Soviet regime never materialized. William Christian Bullitt, first United States Ambassador to the Soviet Government, went with enthusiasm and departed in a mood of disillusionment.

His successor, Mr. Davies, made a success of his assignment there in the sense that Russians were vastly intrigued by an American capitalist who arrived on his private yacht and stocked his Embassy with carloads of frozen foods imported from America. He was personally liked by Government officials and became the object of the same type of friendly curiosity among the citizens of Moscow which Americans bestow upon a new specimen in their municipal zoo. But he found that there was little business to be transacted.

Casado Reported Ready for Peace In Spanish War

HENDAYE, France, March 6 (AP)—Diplomatic reports reached Paris today that Gen. Segismondo Casado, who yesterday seized power at Madrid from the Negrin Government, had offered to sue for peace with the Spanish Nationalists, provided that Republican leaders were guaranteed safe conduct out of Spain and no Italian troops were permitted to enter Madrid.

A Toulouse dispatch stated that Juan Negrin and Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Premier and Foreign Minister in the deposed Spanish Republican Cabinet, arrived there today by airplane.

Spanish Republican officials were said to have asked French and British authorities to issue hundreds of visas for leaders supporting the Madrid regime.

General Casado, is a career officer in the army and was closely associated with the commonder of the central republican zone, Gen. Jose Miaja, who was known to have advised Señor Negrin to make peace.

It is considered significant that the revolt against Señor Negrin should have followed quickly after the now deposed Premier had assumed military authority above General Miaja, commander of land, air and sea forces of the Government.

The second most important member of the new defense council of six is the mild-mannered Moderate Socialist, Julian Besteiro, who is also considered a likely advocate of peace.

Besides General Casado and Señor Besteiro, there are four other members of the National Defense Council:

Miguel San Andres, Left Republican Party, which formerly was

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Women Ask High Court Seat For Judge Florence Allen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—President Roosevelt has received several hundred letters urging him to appoint Judge Florence E. Allen to the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Mr. Justice Louis D. Brandeis.

A number of women's groups are working for Judge Allen's appointment. They feel that this may be the last vacancy on the Court President Roosevelt will be called upon to fill. The 1940 election may bring to the Presidency a man less inclined to place women in high official posts and postpone for many years the debut of a woman on the highest tribunal.

Judge Allen, these women are telling the President, is eminently qualified for the Supreme Court post. She was elected judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, serving two terms from 1922-34. In March, 1934, President Roosevelt appointed her judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

A native of Utah, Judge Allen studied law at the University of Chicago and New York University. She began her practice in Cleveland in 1914 and rose up through the ranks from Assistant County Prosecutor, and judge of a county court to the State Supreme Court and the Federal Circuit Court.

She has been active in the movement for recognition of women, serving as Assistant Secretary of the National Collegiate Equal Suffrage Association while still in law school and later as a member of the Executive Board of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association.

Relation of Courts to Labor Declared to Need New Study

Labor and the Courts
Last of Three Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—The Supreme Court has suddenly intervened in the field of government-protected collective bargaining just as proposed amendments to the Wagner Act became a major bone of contention between the rival American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. The Courts' three Labor Board decisions affect Mr. Roosevelt's peace efforts, and necessitate a reconsideration of the Board's whole role.

In general, the decisions reduced the Board's supposed authority. Each one tended to substitute judicial discretion for Board discretion. The limits to which this substitution go are not determined and must wait further clarification. Furthermore, a change in membership on the court might affect the result, for the Fansteel case divided the seven-judge court three ways.

In this case the direct issue was not the sit-down strike, which is now recognized as illegal, but whether despite its illegality — the Labor Board has authority to order re-instatement of sit-downers after such a strike is over. The Wagner Act gives the Board discretion in reinstating striking workers, as one of the sanctions against unfair employers. That Fansteel was unfair all evidence and all the justices agreed. Apparently Fansteel's refusal to bargain collectively and its coercive conduct precipitated the sit-down. But the Court majority held the sitdown so serious that workers lost their rights irrespective of the company's initial responsibility.

Reed and Black Dissented

Justices Reed and Black dissented; Mr. Justice Stone concurred in it in part, Mr. Justice Frankfurter did not participate, and there was one court vacancy. If these four judges, plus a new Roosevelt appointee, should unite at a later date they might modify, or overturn the Fansteel decision.

One pressing question left by the case is whether it opens a loophole for an anti-union employer to goad strikers into unlawful acts in order to escape obligations under the Wagner Law. Mr. Justice Reed put the question in his dissent when he said that "friction easily engendered by labor strife may readily give rise to conduct, from nose-thumbing to sabotage, which will give fair occasion for discharge on grounds other than those prohibited by the Labor Act." A whole crop of new cases is likely to crowd the courts to test the matter farther.

By the same 5 to 2 majority the Court reversed the Board's finding of fact in the Columbian Enameling case, and set an equally or more important precedent. The decision may open the way for conservative judges to overturn the Board's decisions with facility. The Wagner Act says—"the findings of the Board as to facts, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive."

What does this mean? There are two rival sets of precedents in the matter. For the minority, Mr. Justice Black argued that the "courts should not — as here — substitute their appraisal of the evidence for that of the Board." He quoted the Court's own view in Labor Board v. Pennsylvania Greyhound, that "the inference to be drawn were for the Board and not the courts," and continued—

"The Labor Board, the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission and many other administrative agencies were all created to deal with problems of regulation of ever increasing complexity in the economic fields of trade, finance and industrial conflicts. Congress has sought to utilize procedures more expeditious and administered by more specialized and experienced experts than courts had been able to afford. The decision here tends to nullify this Congressional effort."

But Mr. Justice Stone for the Court argued that when the law said "supported by evidence" it meant supported by "substantial" evidence.

"As has often been pointed out," he said, "this, as in the case of other findings by administrative bodies, means evidence which is substantial, that is, affording a substantial basis of fact from which the fact in issue can be reasonably inferred. Substantial evidence is more than a scintilla, and must do more than create a suspicion of the existence of the fact to be established. 'It means such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion'; and it must be enough to justify, if the trial were to a jury, a refusal to direct a verdict when the conclusion sought to be drawn from it is one of fact for the jury."

The Formula Is Set

This is the formula, therefore, on which the Labor Board's grant of authority by Congress to make its own findings of fact, will be tested. There will always be differences of opinion over it. A "conservative" court would presumably intervene more regularly than a "liberal" court. A standard book of American history—Morison & Commager's "The Growth of the American Republic"—refers to the "tendency of the courts to arrogate to themselves legislative functions." The history of American labor relations shows a similar tendency for the Court emasculation of laws written to protect trade unionism. In the light of past tendencies both factions of labor, accordingly, look on the Court's rulings with apprehension.

The rulings have an indirect effect on the Roosevelt drive to reconcile A. F. of L. and C. I. O.

They are handed down in the midst of a determined campaign by the Federation to get the Wagner Act amended in a direction that would handicap and almost certainly injure the C. I. O.

The Court's rulings may now reduce the willingness of Congress to amend the Wagner Act, on the theory that the justices are doing Congress's work for it. This would be ironical because the Federation amendments have far different objectives from anything likely to be sought by the Court.

Summing it all up—three major forces are now at work in the tangled labor situation: the Federation's drive for Labor act amendments, which alienate the C. I. O.; the Supreme Court's own unexpected intervention in the situation by its Wagner Act interpretations; and Mr. Roosevelt's call for peace. Where these triple forces will carry the ball is anybody's guess.

High Enrollment in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The largest enrollment on record for all the colleges in the University System of Georgia was reported for the winter quarter, totaling 12,777, Chancellor S. V. Sanford of the University System, reports.

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Wide World

Little 'Dot' Kelly Models Prize Dress

Dorothy appears to be the admiration of all her little friends as she poses and pirouettes to the delight of all.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dorothy Kelly, who is only six years old, modeled her prize-winning dress before her playmates at a fashion exhibition staged by children at the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, on Tenth Avenue near Fiftieth Street, here. Thirteen girls modeled costumes made by themselves. Little Miss Kelly won first place for the best appearance with her smart little jumper dress. Her skirt is red Scotch plaid, and a guimpe of white muslin has a series of small red birds for buttons in front.

£5,000,000 Loan To China Weighed By Chamberlain

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain was reported reliably today to be considering granting a £5,000,000 loan to China.

It was believed the Premier might introduce legislation within the next two weeks to expedite the loan, which was said to have been decided upon after long consultations with the United States.

The United States Export-Import Bank on Dec. 15 made a credit equivalent to £5,000,000 available to China.

British officials for some time have been considering lending China between £3,000,000 and £5,000,000 to bolster Chinese currency. Premier Chamberlain also has the power to grant China export credits up to £10,000,000.

Policing Agreed On

SHANGHAI, March 3 (AP)—Japanese and Shanghai International Settlement authorities tonight announced an agreement ending their dispute over policing of the Settlement—a dispute which had caused apprehension that the Japanese might forcibly occupy the area.

The Japanese had demanded a share in the policing of the settlement to help suppress increasing terrorism.

The accord provides for co-operation between settlement police and the Japanese gendarmerie for prevention of terrorism, effective control of Chinese entering the settlement from the Whangpoo River and Soochow Creek, the searching of Chinese passing through the settlement, and an additional number of Japanese police on the Settlement force.

League Gets Complaints

GENEVA, March 4 (AP)—China charged Japan with continued air raids on civilian populations and non-military objectives in a note to the League of Nations today.

The note was delivered by Hoo Chi-tsai, head of the Chinese delegation, to the League Secretariat to be submitted to members of the League and its Far East Advisory Committee.

It cited bombings between May 5, 1938, the date of previous similar charges, and Dec. 31, 1938.

The note said Chinese authorities found in a fallen Japanese bomber written instructions to bomb crowded business centers.

Eddie Cantor Is 'Fair' Mayor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif.—Eddie Cantor, comedian, has the distinction, of being the first "Mayor of Treasure Island."

No, he wasn't elected, that's right. But he was appointed "Mayor of Fun and Entertainment" for the period of this show's run at the California Auditorium. In fact, Eddie opened the spacious 3,500-seat auditorium, which is to be the official center of all special entertainment, from dramatic presentations to opera and addresses by world figures.

The building, completed just in time for Eddie's first show March 3, cost $325,000 and in addition is wired with $75,000 worth of radio facilities. Eddie is sponsoring, during his stay at Treasure Island, a "Discovery Contest" at which he hopes to discover another star for the cinema. Any boy or girl between the ages of 6 and 18 is eligible. He is looking for a singer.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Reform and Economy Clash Again in Congress Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Once again Washington is confronted with the old problem, reform or recovery—which?

This time conditions are vastly different from the emergency days when the phrase was first dominant.

Today, the New Deal is on the defensive in Congress, business has arisen from depths of the slump but again stands poised and uncertain, while new and far-reaching fiscal developments tremble in the balance.

First development of the week was President Roosevelt's White House conference with the "Big Four": the Vice-President, Speaker Bankhead, Senator Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky, and Representative Sam Rayburn, Texas. The group, which had not seen the President for three weeks, stayed an hour and a half.

On their departure, it became know that the President would ask again within a few days for an emergency appropriation of $150,000,000 to carry along WPA during the next three months of the fiscal year. His first request for this sum was refused by Congress; his second request, made in February, was ignored. The third request is expected to point out even more urgently the drastic WPA cuts that would otherwise have to be made on or after April 1.

Typically Rooseveltian

This renewed request for funds the Congress has specifically refused is the President's answer—it appears—to the current economy drive. It is unyielding insistance on his point, waving aside all pleas for economy with impressive arguments based on the possible plight of the unemployed, and it is typically Rooseveltian.

The House moved today to act on the new executive reorganization bill, simultaneously with the publication of a Brookings Institution report warning that mere structural reorganization of federal departments would result in "relatively minor" economies.

At the same time, While House conferences with the returned President commenced in financial matters, on the heels of a report by the National Economy League, urging a "deficit reducing" budget, with a cut in Federal expenses of $1,708,000,000 in the coming year below Mr. Roosevelt's proposals.

Two Pertinent Facts

Drama is given to these assorted developments by two facts:

First, Mr. Roosevelt's own business appeasement policy.

Second, the revolt within the Conservative Democratic group in Congress proposing to take Mr. Roosevelt at his word—and more than his word—to wrench major economies out of the new legislative line-up.

The Administration seems genuinely attempting to patch up differences with business, and to remove uncertainty. Announcements have been made of no new taxes and conciliation has been the keynote of Harry L. Hopkins, the new Secretary of Commerce, while the Monopoly Committee has been keyed to a note of sympathy. No radical new legislation has been offered to Congress.

At these signs of New Deal mellowness, the Congressional economy bloc has promptly demanded budget reductions as the first earnest of genuine reconciliation. Mr. Roosevelt returns to find a condition approximating a revolt in the Senate, led by the effective Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, who issued what amounted to a coalition keynote last week. The New Deal will have difficult steering in the weeks ahead to go so far, and no farther than it wishes in its appeasement policy.

No Going Whole Way

The reorganization debate today took into consideration the Brookings study, as Democratic leaders made plain that they had no intention of accepting the more elaborate recommendations of the report.

"Savings large enough to play a really important part in bringing government outgo down to the level of income," the report pointed out, "can come only from elimination and curtailment of certain types of activities, a step which involves large issues of public policy."

Democratic leaders made plain that they did not intend to let the reorganization plan be used as an instrument for curtailing New Deal activities. In fact it is a basic postulate of the "Reform vs Recovery" debate and one which seems to be accepted on all sides, that any practical hope of budget slashes must be at the expense of major New Deal policies. This view is strengthened by the study of the National Economy League.

For example, a large share of the proposed economy recommended in the deficit-reducing budget of the League would be relief cuts. With some 10,000,000 unemployed workers such a cut would mark a revolution in New Deal thinking.

Paring Down the Deficit

The League estimates that with its proposed 1,708,000,000 economy, plus anticipated increase of revenue in the event of business improvement, the budget for the year would come within $1,145,000,000 of balance.

By imposing some $600,000,000 additional taxes, which the League discusses but does not urge, the deficit could be reduced to $500,000,000—the nearest thing to a balanced budget in nine years. The actual Roosevelt budget, in round figures, proposes expenditures of $9,000,000,000; receipts, $5,700,000,000; deficit, $3,300,000,000.

The League says it recognizes the "practical impossibility" of cutting expenditures more than $3,000,000,000 in a single fiscal year, and therefore goes only part way. Its projected $1,708,000,000 reduction would pull the budget total down to $7,287,000,000. The League thinks tax receipts might go up to $6,142,000,000 if business improves, compared with the President's estimate of $5,669,000,000, thereby cutting the difference between income and outgo to $1,145,000,000.

The League would lop $640,000,000 of relief expenditures next year, $431,000,000 off the WPA outlay, $194,000,000 off the AAA and $418,000,000 off all other Federal enterprises and departments. The interest bill would be cut some $25,000,000, it is estimated, thereby accounting for total savings of $1,708,000,000.

Deer Migrate on Wheels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash. — Perhaps the United States Bureau of Reclamation started something when it undertook to take Columbia River salmon for a free ride 40 to 50 miles upstream in specially constructed tank trucks in order to train them to seek new spawning grounds since the 500-foot-high Grand Coulee Dam will cut off the upper Columbia spawning areas from future salmon runs.

Now the State Game Department is doing something along the same line for deer in Chelan County. Like the salmon, they are on the verge of undergoing an involuntary, human-directed, migration to new grounds.

Because there has been a heavy influx of deer into the Lake Chelan region, a scarcity of forage has developed and increasing herds have been faced with starvation during severe winter seasons. Deer have been raiding farms and orchards in search of fodder, and it is not unusual to find them mingling with domestic stock. The Game Department has provided winter feed, but the deer continue to make costly nuisances of themselves with the farmers.

Deer are being caught this winter and trucked into less-populated sections of the County, where forage is available.

The deer are trapped in a unique arrangement consisting of a double enclosure. The first section is covered with a screen and when the animal touches the bait, a trap is sprung which closes the door. This frightens the animal into the forward section where another door is sprung. A truck then is backed up to the second enclosure and the deer is loaded without injury.

Bus Fares to Both Fairs $69.50 April 15 to Oct. 28

CHICAGO (AP)—The Rate Committee of the National Bus Traffic Association established a special circle tour fare March 3 which will permit a passenger to originate at any point in the country and attend both the New York and San Francisco fairs for $69.95. The rate will go into effect about April 15 and extend to Oct. 28.

Martin Faction Of U. A. W. Studies Ban on Radicals

DETROIT, March 6 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers Union Convention called by Homer Martin today entertained resolutions which would, among other things, ban Communists from the Union, alter the Union's name, and set up machinery to push organization in the aircraft industry.

The convention, called by Mr. Martin, elected U. A. W. President, in defiance of a majority of the Union's elected Executive Board which is supported by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, is in its third day. The opposing group's convention is set for March 27, in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Credential Committee's report indicated the delegates represented a maximum membership of 62,500 in 120 locals officially represented. Seating of "rank and file" delegates from locals which have voted to support the C. I. O. faction was expected to increase convention strength.

200,000 Members

Membership of the U. A. W. prior to the factional split has not been disclosed, but Mr. Martin estimated that it did not exceed 225 locals and 200,000 members "in good standing."

Fifty-three resolutions had been prepared for presentation to the session.

Amending the U. A. W. Constitution to forbid membership to "members of the Communist Party or members of any group or organization which seeks to overthrow the United States by Force."

Establishment of a special aircraft department within the union to stimulate organization in that industry, and similar attention to the farm-implement industry.

Changing the U. A. W.'s name to the United Automobile and Aircraft Workers of America.

Spread to All States

Extending "the principles and requirements of the National Labor Relations Act into the laws of every state."

Boycotting goods produced in Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Urging the United States Government to "open the doors of trade to the democratic representatives of Spain."

Resolutions adopted March 5 urged passage of a Federal anti-lynching law and of Federal laws "which clearly define the term 'aggressor nations' and thereafter deny all trade relations, credits or loans to those so rated while permitting such assistance to their victims."

Mr. Martin sounded a call for unity between the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor as he opened the convention.

"We shall fight," the elected U. A. W. President said in a prepared greeting to convention delegates, "to unite the labor movement within the automobile industry, as well as the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O."

Delegates lifted Mr. Martin to their shoulders and paraded about the hall behind a 12-piece band as the convention opened.

Swope Would Set U. S. Age Payments At $15 a Month

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company, told the House Ways and Means Committee today he believed $15 a person a month was as much as the Federal Government should pay just now toward the cost of old-age pensions.

He testified at hearings on proposals to expand the Social Security system.

"I think the Federal Government has made a good start," he said. "If it pays $15, it doesn't preclude the States paying more than that as their share."

He recommended domestic and farm workers and employees of charitable and educational organizations be brought under the Social Security Act. He admitted, however, the question of including employees of religious institutions offered a delicate problem with a bearing on the separation of church and state and freedom of religion.

He suggested that payments of old-age pensions be started next year instead of 1942, also that an increase in old-age pension taxes from 1 to 1½ per cent on both employers and employees be allowed to go into effect next year.

He said he had no idea what amount was proper to be held in the Social Security Reserve Fund, which, under present law, is scheduled to reach about $47,000,000,000 in 1980.

"I have never taken that big reserve fund seriously," Mr. Swope asserted. "It is speaking of mythical figures in the first place and of 1980 in the second place and there will be many changes before then."

Mail Fraud Convictions Are Upheld in New York

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the conviction of William J. Graham and James C. McKay, Reno gamblers and confidence men, who were each sentenced to serve nine years in federal prison and fined $11,000 Feb. 17, 1938, after they had been found guilty of mail fraud and conspiracy.

The Circuit Court also affirmed the convictions of Boise Heed and Allen Comer, members of the swindling ring operated by Graham and McKay, who were sentenced to serve three years each and fined $900 and $800, respectively.

Waterway Group Opposes St. Lawrence Treaty

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The New York State Waterways Association asked legislative support March 6 of a resolution urging the United States Senate to oppose a proposed St. Lawrence River waterway treaty because it "would cost taxpayers hundreds of millions."

In a letter to legislators, Frank L. Bolton of Ithaca, President of the Waterways Association, said the proposed treaty between the United States and Canada for planned use of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence basin would cost from $250,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

Gandhi's Fast Seeks Precedent To Lessen British Control

The News

RAJKOT, India, March 6 (AP)—The British Viceroy of India, the Marquis of Linlithgow, broke a tour of the Rajputana States and hurried back to New Delhi after appeals from Nationalist followers and Nationalist-controlled Provincial Governments for pressure on behalf of administrative reforms in Rajkot.

Meanwhile the Indian leader, Mohandes K. Ghandi, entered the fourth day of his fast in protest against the adamant attitude of Thakore Saheb Shri Dharmendrasinhji, the native ruler, who is resisting demands for more democratic government.

It was Mr. Gandhi's sixth hunger strike.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 6—Behind Mohandas K. Gandhi's fast it is recognized in authoritative circles here lies the big political issue of whether the British Government will be obliged to intervene, thus setting an important precedent certain to be used by the Indian National Congress in its efforts to gain control of the Central Federal Government which is to be established for the whole of India.

Several times in the past Mr. Gandhi has successfully resorted to fasting as a means of obtaining his desired political ends from the British Government. This time he has chosen Rajkot, one of the smaller Princely States, and is endeavoring to set a precedent there applicable to the entire group of semi-independent Indian Satrapies which among them comprise two fifths of the area and 80,000,000 of the population of the sub-continent.

Mr. Gandhi demands substitution in Rajkot of genuinely representative institutions for the present paternal ones. If he succeeds it is recognized he would deal a telling blow at basic structure of the British Government's Indian constitutional reform scheme which relies upon keeping the Central Legislature moderate through the one third of its delegates who are nominees of the highly conservative Ruling Princes. One of the chief reasons the Indian Congress Party has hitherto refused to accept reforms is because it sees in this arrangement a permanent bar to its own ability to capture a majority in the proposed Legislature.

Mr. Gandhi supports the Congress Party in this and is trying to force British authorities to coerce a comparatively unimportant prince in the popular direction.

With this object he has been promoting the passive resistance movement in Rajkot wherein with his approval his wife has taken such prominent part as to have been recently arrested and imprisoned by State authorities.

She was again in Rajkot's jail with others arrested for participation in a civil disobedience campaign after Mr. Gandhi rejected the Thakore Saheb's offer of her freedom.

Mrs. Gandhi, arrested Feb. 3, accepted freedom conditionally yesterday. She reported she told the native ruler, "I will go and inquire of Gandhi what he would have me do." Her husband instructed her to go back to jail.

Rajkot State during the week end has emphatically refused what it described as Mr. Gandhi's "unreasonable demands." It is now to be seen whether the Marquis of Linlithgow will intervene in his capacity as Viceroy, thereby acknowledging responsibility which British authorities have hitherto denied for State actions other than such as involve any serious departure from good government.

South Africa's Portia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—The Union of South Africa has appointed its first woman prosecutor. She is Miss Christian Lombard, a young barrister who, until recently, worked on the clerical staff at the Juvenile Court, Auckland Park, Johannesburg.

Miss Lombard took up her new duties during the second week in February, and she expects that, for the present, at any rate, these duties will take her mainly to the work of the Juvenile Court.

Miss Lombard, who has attained her distinction at the age of 24, is not, of course, South Africa's only woman barrister. There are other, and perhaps better known women than herself who have been called to the bar. Mrs. Bertha Solomon of Johannesburg, who was returned to Parliament in 1938 as a supporter of the Union Party, is one of them. Miss Gladys Steyne of Bloemfontein, daughter of a former President of the Orange Free State, is another.

Miss Steyne—who succeeded in qualifying for the bar while at the same time holding a post as principal of a large girls' school—has acted on several occasions as an assessor when, in criminal cases, the accused person has elected to be tried by a judge and two assessors rather than by a judge and jury. The fact has proved satisfactory to the organized women of South Africa, since it was as a result of representations made by the South Africa League of Women Voters that women first came to be regarded as eligible to fill such a position.

Tokyo Budget: Eye on Soviet

TOKYO, March 6 (AP) — The Budget Committee of the Lower House of Parliament was informed today the Government is considering "the new situation" of Soviet Russia in planning military costs for the next fiscal year.

The Committee opened study of military outlays expected to total $2,000,000,000.

Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata was asked: "Is Japan formulating her budgets with an eye to the military preparations of the Soviet Union?"

The Minister replied: "The new situation of the Soviet Union is being taken into consideration."

Domei, Japanese news agency, reported March 5 that 15 Russians were killed or wounded Saturday on the Manchukuo-Siberia border, near Manchuli, scene of recurrent clashes in recent weeks.

War Minister Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki told the Legislative Committee Japan now is sending picked, youthful first-line troops to China and Manchukuo to replace first and second reservists.

Marine Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai told the legislators the naval program was aimed at making the Japanese Navy supreme in the Western Pacific. He added: "Of course the Vinson (United States Naval Expansion) plan and the British expansion are being taken into consideration. . . . It is hoped frictions arising over development of the new order in East Asia may be ironed out through diplomatic channels.

"In the event third powers vigorously expand naval armament despite Japan's diplomatic efforts, Japan will be forced to take counter-measures."

Admiral Yonai said Japan's shipbuilding program would be spread over six years and would involve a total cost estimated at $350,000,000.

Oberammergau Men Begin Beard Growing

OBERAMMERGAU, Germany (AP)—Whisker-growing began March 5 on a large scale in this Bavarian village famed for its Passion Play.

Almost every male above adolescent age laid aside his razor in preparation for next year's resumption of the Passion Play performances, after an interval of six years.

Whether a villager expects to be chosen for one of the major roles or not, he lets his beard and his hair grow.

This is because, besides those who will take the parts of Jesus, the Apostles and other roles, scores of "supers" are needed for mass scenes and tradition demands that the male "supers" be bewhiskered.

Whiskers are cultivated early because it is customary for a curtain-raiser to the Passion Play to be given from June to September during the year preceding the regular play.

106,000 Virginians Get Jobless Benefit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Unemployment benefits were paid out to approximately 106,000 workers in Virginia, either totally or partially unemployed in 1938, according to Maj. Frank P. Evans, chairman of the Virginia Unemployment Compensation Commission.

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Millions Make the Movies

Crowd Waiting to Get In to See the Show at the Roxy in New York

Hollywood Studies Its 'Greatest Year'

(Continued from Page 1)

sion on the quiz, but were refused. On top of this, errors were found in the quiz questions, and motion picture fan magazines ran the answers to the quiz before the committee in charge was ready to announce them.

In Hollywood, and among exhibitors generally, it has been felt that the advertising was too conservative and not in conformity with established standards of showmanship. The answer of the campaign committee to this has been that motion pictures are entering a new era in entertainment which is not necessarily conformable to the standards set up by Barnum.

This committee in charge of the actual work of the campaign, comprising some of the best known persons in the industry, has felt that something was accomplished by its work, and that the gains made should be nurtured. They point out that more than 600 daily papers gave them commendatory editorial help, that a new feeling of friendliness between the press and the motion picture business was accomplished, and that the result must be a better understanding of the industry on the part of the public. They unanimously recommended to the industry that its work of self-advertising be continued into 1939 the golden anniversary of the motion picture.

The campaign, however, did not succeed in stimulating the box office to an all-time high. Government tax figures released by Variety indicate that 1937 was a better year than 1938. But it is questionable if this is the only basis on which the campaign is to be judged. The motion picture business before 1938 had the field of national entertainment pretty much to itself. Some help in the form of advertising to keep the public aware of its best features may in future become as necessary to its continuance as it is to United States Steel and other industries which from time to time fall under what they may feel to be a public misapprehension of their motives. A better product, however, will unquestionably be demanded as an adjunct to any efforts of this sort.

On paper, this better product appears to be on the horizon. Most studios now have big budgeted pictures on their list for release before the present season is over. Some of them will be shown before this article appears in print. All of them should be completed by June, 1939.

The Warner Brothers Studio is giving careful attention and a large budget to at least six pictures: "Dark Victory," with Bette Davis; "Juarez," with Paul Muni and Miss Davis; "Oklahoma Kid," with James Cagney; "Dodge City," the saga of a plains town; "We Are Not Alone," the James Hilton story; and perhaps the long-delayed "Desert Song."

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer will make two productions with Garbo, "Madame Curie" and "Ninotchka." It has recently completed both Robert E. Sherwood's "Idiot's Delight" and James Hilton's "Goodbye Mr. Chips" —the latter made in England. It will make pictures from three best sellers, "The Yearling," "Sea of Grass," and "Northwest Passage." It will also make "I Take This Woman," with Hedy LaMarr and Spencer Tracy; "Honolulu," with Eleanor Powell; "Ice Follies of 1939," with Joan Crawford.

Prospective Pictures

Columbia is busy making the newest of the Frank Capra pictures, a tale of Washington. Universal's most ambitious picture last year was "The Son of Frankenstein"; but it will make at least one more with Dannielle Darrieux, and "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," with Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, and W. C. Fields. R. K. O. has released "Gunga Din," a very costly offering, and will spend the rest of its important money, as usual, on the latest of the Astaire-Rogers pictures.

Paramount has completed "Union Pacific," and will make "Invasion," a story of an attack upon this continent; "The Star Maker," a picturization of the career of Gus Edwards; and "Ruler of the Seas," a Frank Lloyd production.

Twentieth Century-Fox has finished three large Technicolor productions in "The Little Princess," "Kentucky," and "Jesse James," and will plant most of the rest of its big money in "Stanley and Livingstone," and "The Life of Alexander Graham Bell."

Samuel Goldwyn's special productions, all in the million-dollar class, are proceeding at a leisurely rate. He has finished "Wuthering Heights," and will have Gary Cooper in either "The Last Frontier," "Abraham Lincoln," or "The Life of Hans Christian Andersen." Mr. Cooper will make two of these in any event, but which two is not known as this is being set down. Walter Wanger, another producer of specials, has released "Trade Winds" and "Stagecoach," and will make at least one more of these before the close of the fiscal year.

So far as it is possible to judge now, the same sort of workmanship will go into these pictures as into all specials in the past. They are the chief hope at present of those who expect the movies to win back their former position in the entertainment world by merit alone.

Academy Winners Write for Monitor

It is interesting to note that the three persons selected to write special articles in the "Millions Make the Movies" series were all chosen for Academy Awards. The Monitor's invitation to these writers was sent two months before the awards were made known.

The three contributors in question are H. B. Warner, who won an award for his special shorts; Frank Capra, as the best director, and Miss Bette Davis, as the best actress of the year.

Kelly Landslide in Chicago Attributed to Local Factors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In two previous primary elections the Kelly-Nash Democratic machine, in control of the municipal government here, was defeated. Why, then, in the primary voting Feb. 28, was Mayor Edward J. Kelly not only renominated over his Democratic rival, but given more votes than all the other Democratic and Republican candidates together?

In the first place, defeats in the other elections were in some instances merely failures of the city machine to displace an incumbent of the other faction in a State office. Gov. Henry Horner was renominated despite Kelly-Nash opposition. Cook County Judge Edmund J. Jarecki was likewise later renominated over machine objection. Election at the same time of the Horner candidate, Scott W. Lucas, to the United States Senate, over the machine man, Michael Igoe, was a matter of choosing between two, neither of whom was the incumbent. In each case, except that of Judge Jarecki, the anti-machine candidate did not carry Chicago.

Other Factors

In the recent primary it was a matter again of displacing an incumbent, and that in big city politics is a herculean job. Once in, a machine has tremendous advantages over the "out" faction.

There are other factors though. It is important that in the previous primaries Governor Horner and State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney were closely allied against the Kelly group. Mr. Courtney, with Governor Horner's help, was nominated and elected at the time of the Presidential election, receiving more votes in Chicago than President Roosevelt himself. It was the Courtney-Horner backing which saved Judge Jarecki from the Kelly machine.

Until a month or so before the last primary it was not known whether Mr. Courtney would have Horner support. The Governor has been wintering in Florida. As the campaign developed it was apparent Mr. Courtney would have to go it practically alone. Mr. Horner remained silent and most of "his" supporters went over to Mr. Kelly.

Loss of this Horner faction support is held by most observers to have brought Mr. Courtney's defeat.

But there are two other significant angles. Mayor Kelly not only defeated Mr. Courtney, but received, as has been said, more than half of all the votes cast in both parties That meant the Republican total was rather slim, while indications of late have been that Chicago was joining in some degree the same shift that put the Republican Party back in action in the last State elections throughout the Nation.

National Viewpoint

Here enter some of the inconsistencies of the local election, and reasons why analysis of the returns as to their national significance must take local issues into consideration.

Mayor Kelly was supported by what observers agree to be a surprisingly large segment of businessmen. This came chiefly from financial centers, and is believed to be due to the opinion that Mayor Kelly's regime has been sound financially.

Most of this group are anti-New Deal and it is held inconceivable that their votes should be anything but Republican in a national election.

The Mayor had some new support from a liberal-intellectual class, one which normally has stood aloof from the local machine. Members of this group felt the machine backed New Deal liberal policies only as an expediency, "going along" with Washington for vote-getting and WPA allotment purposes. It was Prof. Paul H. Douglas who tried unsuccessfully to get Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes to run for Mayor here against Mr. Kelly. In the primary, though, this element gave the Mayor much active and valuable support, due, it is generally believed, to apparent assurances from the machine of certain local reforms.

Junior Colleges Lay Stress On Vital, Elastic Curricula

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Sounding through the nineteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Junior Colleges was the note of emphasis on the necessity of providing vital curricula based on "the nature and needs of youth" with the idea, expressed by the presiding officer, Nicholas Ricciardi, of "producing persons socially competent and individually efficient." This type of curricula, it was pointed out, must be constantly reactive to changing needs.

Probably above all the other needs of the junior college age youth—16 to 24, one speaker measured it—is the overwhelming cry for work. This is being taken into consideration by many junior colleges in their terminal courses in vocational training; many of these are "semi-professional" in nature—semi-professional being defined as a sort of middle ground between the skilled trades such as carpentry or plumbing and the professional like the law or the ministry.

Merchandising, business management, secretarial work, mining and agricultural vocation, surveying, chemistry, are but a few of the semi-professional courses offered. Usually these are built into the curriculum only after careful consultation with local industry and professions with the intent of meeting actual local conditions and requirements, according to several speakers, and ought to be "maintained, enlarged, or abandoned," as needs indicate.

Looks for Continued Increase

According to Doak S. Campbell, Dean of Peabody College, Tennessee, for 17 years active in the junior college movement, junior colleges have showed a steady increase and because of this strong emphasis on function will, he believes, continue to do so even in the light of decreasing population trends.

Function, according to many speakers, means not alone vocational training, placement, and follow-up activities, but also a balance of general education which will develop cultural appreciation, and give stimulus toward a strong sense of social responsibility. Even the preface to 17 recommendations by the Committee on Vocational Education warned against filling too completely the student's time with direct vocational training, and omitting the type that helps him to live intelligently in a modern community.

Beside consideration of the philosophy and possibilities of the terminal course, the idea of the junior college as the "completion unit" of secondary education for every type and level of youth now in high school came in for some discussion, designating this unit as the thirteenth and fourteenth grades

In addition to these, junior college work as a part of regular four-year college courses was mentioned with the general feeling that colleges were more inclined than formerly to accept junior college credits on the basis of work rather than on rigid insistence on subject-credits; and with the feeling that this point of view, more generally accepted, will prove advantageous to both. Junior college, too, it was indicated has a place as the "People's college" serving adult needs along with the youth in its service area.

Reiterated warning against holding too closely to the traditional at the cost of development growing out of living needs was sounded. Guidance and counseling were stressed as necessary procedures in the modern junior college. More democratic processes of administration in which instructors, and students work together on common problems, was urged by on speaker, "for their problems are common," he said.

A rather nice culmination to these points of view was presented in a symposium by Junior college students and graduates the last morning, each of whom emphasized the personal factors of their own junior college relationships with instructors rather than either its vocational or academic contributions to their lives.

Freedom for Development

Both the desirability of each junior college working out its own aims and objectives and being allowed the freedom to do so, were the subject of more than one moment.

"If we can judge our school on the basis of its own avowed aims, it will be a great thing for our future," declared Jesse B. Davis, Dean of the School of Education, Boston University, and founder of the Grand Rapids Junior College, in the closing talk of the convention.

"Selectivity" forced by economic conditions was deplored and final recommendations as adopted contained support of several provisions in State or Federal legislation which might tend to alleviate this condition.

Byron S. Hollinshead from Scranton-Keystone Junior College, Scranton, Pennsylvania, was elected President for the ensuing year, with C. C. Colvert of Louisiana as Vice-President. Mr. Ricciardi, who is President of San Bernardino Valley Junior College, will become a member of the Executive Committee and J. C. Miller of Columbia, Missouri, its new member. Convention Secretary for next year is J. Thomas Davis of Stephensville, Texas.

New Jersey Study Tells Conditions Of State Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 6—Low income, poor housing, and restricted opportunities feature lives of Negroes in New Jersey, according to a report by the State Negro Welfare Commission, which will be placed before the Legislature when it reconvenes here today.

A survey by the Commission went into practically every phase of the situation insofar as Negroes in urban areas in New Jersey are concerned. The Commission was set up last year with instructions to complete its work and report back to the Legislature by March 1, 1939, an appropriation of $30,000 being voted to defray its expenses. Approximately $14,000 of this amount remains unspent, and it will be up to the Legislature to decide whether or not the work of the Commission shall be continued.

Nine findings were made by the Commission, of which Lester B. Granger is director. They follow:

1. Negroes are generally restricted in private employment to unskilled and semiskilled work, regardless of ability or desire to do something else.
2. Negro income has been seriously affected by unemployment.
3. Confinement to low-paid jobs and a high rate of unemployment contribute to average low incomes.
4. Residential segregation imposes additional discomfort.
5. Low income, poor housing, restriction of opportunity, and blighted ambition produce in Negro neighborhoods a high rate of ill-health, delinquency, and crime.
6. Training of children is hampered by unequal education opportunities, as manifest by separate Negro schools in southern counties of the State.
7. Attempts to provide security for families is made difficult through discriminatory policies of insurance companies.
8. Efforts to maintain proper sanitary standards in Negro communities fail to gain adequate support from public and private medical agencies.
9. Negro workers are denied equal opportunity for employment in civil service, Works Progress Administration, and noncompetitive public positions.

Dr. Frank S. Hargrave, Newark Negro Assemblyman is Chairman of the Commission.

Cold Air From Outdoors Heats California Office Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Engineers have put one of nature's paradoxes to work, caused cold outdoor air to be used to heat a two-story office building near Emeryville—the first commercial application of "refrigerated heat" in the San Francisco Bay area.

According to engineers on hand when Westinghouse office employees moved into the new building, the same air conditioning system that will cool the building next summer is now keeping it warm. In hot weather the system removes excess heat units from the inside air and disposes of them outdoors while in cold weather, the operation is reversed; heat units are captured from the cold outside air and released through heating ducts inside the building.

The system is comparable to the reverse of electric refrigeration. In a refrigerator Freon gas, which boils at 27 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, is compressed into a liquid in the motor-operated compressor, and passing through the freezing unit or evaporator of the refrigerator, it absorbs the heat units in the food chamber as it expands and evaporates into a gas.

Then it is compressed again and gives off this supply of heat. Proper insulation keeps them from getting back into the storage chamber.

In the novel Westinghouse cold-heating system, this operation is reversed. Placing the evaporator or "freezing unit" outdoors, the refrigerant gas is made to go through the same cycle, except that the heat units collected outdoors are routed through the building by means of hot air duct.

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A BRIEF DIGEST OF THE
94th Annual Statement
DECEMBER 31, 1938

Payments to policyholders and their beneficiaries during the year 1938 amounted to $201,494,937. Of this total, $131,804,103 was paid to living policyholders and $69,690,834 to beneficiaries.

Total payments to policyholders and beneficiaries during the past ten years exceeded $2,147,000,000.

New insurance during the year amounted to $422,817,500. Total insurance in force at the close of 1938 was $6,793,826,309 under 2,828,765 policies.

The Assets on December 31, 1938 amounted to $2,647,454,712. The principal item of the Liabilities was the Insurance and Annuity Reserve required by law, amounting to $2,159,527,400. Also included in the Liabilities are a reserve of $41,569,539 for dividends to policyholders in 1939 and a Special Investment Reserve of $45,000,000. Surplus funds reserved for general contingencies amounted to $124,555,211.

ASSETS

Cash on Hand, or in Bank	$50,466,059.12
United States Government, direct, or fully guaranteed Bonds	626,759,519.45
State, County and Municipal Bonds	252,459,640.75
Canadian Bonds	64,567,067.95
Railroad, Public Utility, Industrial and other Bonds	583,416,306.92
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	87,745,048.00
Real Estate Owned (Including Home Office)	135,450,673.37
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate (Including $698,364.35 foreclosed liens subject to redemption)	436,091,057.66
Policy Loans	349,262,979.85
Interest and Rents due and accrued	29,880,864.05
Net Amount of Uncollected and Deferred Premiums	31,335,538.18
Other Assets	19,956.31
TOTAL	$2,647,454,711.61

LIABILITIES

Insurance and Annuity Reserve	$2,159,527,400.00
Present Value of Amounts not yet due on Supplementary Contracts	127,972,335.45
Dividends Left with the Company at Interest	113,087,924.11
Other Policy Liabilities	15,761,712.71
Premiums, Interest and Rents Prepaid	11,529,650.32
Miscellaneous Liabilities	3,572,265.52
Special Investment Reserve	45,000,000.00
Reserve for Taxes	4,878,673.66
Reserve for Dividends payable to Policyholders in 1939	41,569,539.00
Surplus funds reserved for general contingencies	124,555,210.84
TOTAL	$2,647,454,711.61

Securities valued at $38,738,698.21 in the above statement are deposited as required by law.

A more complete report listing the securities owned by the Company will gladly be sent upon request.

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Reich Orders Jews Put to Work Where Needed

The News

BERLIN, March 6 (AP)—A shortage of workers in Germany has brought about a new Government order that recommends the employment of Jews in public and private businesses and reverses a long line of earlier decrees curtailing their business, professional, and public activities.

Dr. Friedrich Syrup, president of the Unemployed Insurance Board and member of the Labor Department, issued the order "with the special approval of (Field Marshal Hermann) Göring as chief executive of the Four-Year Plan."

"The State is not interested in letting the working capacity of able-bodied unemployed Jews lie idle and leave them to be supported by charity," the statement read.

"It is therefore recommended to give such Jews employment, thereby freeing German citizens ('Aryans') for undertaking urgent work for the State.

"Jews may be employed in public and private businesses, building construction, land improvement etc.

"The Jews affected may be German subjects or stateless Jews (having citizenship in no country). They are to be set to work separately from regular ('Aryan') staffs."

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Freedom of movement and of choice of employment have been still further curtailed throughout the Reich by two decrees recently issued by Field Marshall Hermann Göring in his capacity as Commissioner of the Four-Year Plan.

Both of these decrees grant the authorities such far-reaching power as regards workers who are already engaged in "work of national importance" and those whom it is desired to draft into such work that it is no exaggeration to say that the individuals themselves are deprived almost of all liberty of movement provided State needs otherwise demand.

The first decree is said to be essential to adapt conditions to the new order of labor planning and will enable the authorities to draft workers to any special job or area as necessity arises. This is a direct extension of the emergency conscription decrees which came into force on July 1, 1938. They made all Germans of both sexes liable for temporary labor service for the State even to the extent of taking them from jobs which were classed as less essential to national development and giving them special training for other jobs. No age limit was stated at the time, though it was admitted that there would "naturally be certain exceptions," presumably on the basis of age and obvious incapacity.

Complaint Against Officials

Last summer, it was generally expected that this decree would bring many from public offices and business into "productive" work. But little has been done in this respect, up to the present. Now, however, there are high hopes of this change being effected. If so, then it will particularly affect the many lower officials in various government, municipal and party positions throughout the country. This complaint against the superfluity of public and party officials is one which is freely heard here nowadays, not from the so-called "grumblers," but from many of the stanchest National Socialists. According to some estimates, the new manpower thus obtainable should be considerable, running into hundreds of thousands of persons from the whole Reich.

The decrees of last summer were a preliminary to sending 200,000 to 300,000 workers from all parts of Germany and Austria to work on the new fortifications in the west. A big job for new workers will be the widening and deepening of the Kiel Canal, which was recently announced.

The other decree, issued on Feb. 15, prevents changes in employment through the necessity henceforth of getting the Labor Office permission before a worker can be dismissed or leave his job voluntarily. It is further added that the Minister of Labor will use this newly given power especially in those industries and professions which are deemed of special "state and political importance." The aim of this decree is officially stated to be so as to prevent a loss of working time by unnecessary changes of employment. But it is also a fact that the authorities are anxious to prevent the transfer of workers into private industry through the offer of higher wages.

Production the Keynote

Production, more production and still more production is the keynote of Germany's economic activities today, but always remembering that by production is meant that which contributes towards increasing the Reich's economic preparedness—its "Wehrwirtschaft"—and its exports. Today, there are more than 20,000,000 employed in this country and to add to their normal production, rationalization and mechanization are being extended in the factories and the working hours are being extended. Legally, the working day is eight hours but exceptions are the rule in industries connected with rearmament and the Four-Year Plan. In these latter, 10 hours is a commoner average. The result of this feverish activity hts been condemned by many experts who are convinced that soon overstrain will result in lower efficiency. It is also evident that this long working day is not popular with a large number of the workers, especially as they see few results of such activity in any higher standard of living.

The necessity for adapting the labor market to new State demands has also shown itself in concern for agriculture. The "back-to-the-land movement" is the topic of many a speech nowadays and youth in particular is being urged to remain in the countryside and thus make a valuable contribution to the common weal. Germany, like other industrialized countries has long had this problem and it is clear that until conditions on the land are improved this part of the problem will not be properly settled.

All the actions of the Government in the matter of labor clearly follow a well-defined plan and reveal the determination of those in authority to strain every nerve to convert this huge mass of human work into a machine which can be turned at will, now here, now there, as occasion demands. It is enforced by a discipline which few other peoples could equal. The temporary results are colossal, and the cracks and fissures in the whole system but rarely come to light.

But now and again when one gets a peep below the surface, there is strong evidence that while military strength may be one consequence, this is not accompanied by general content among those who have to toil. The German worker today may often be heard grumbling not because of the heavy work but because he wonders where it is all leading, especially when he reads that every increase in military preparedness here is immediately matched by a further overwhelming extension of money for armaments in neighboring countries.

World Affairs Notebook

Changes in Spain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Problems of recognition and intervention have remained paramount issues through the Spanish war. France led the move for nonintervention by announcing neutrality July 31, 1936, two weeks after the war started and inviting Britain, Italy, Germany, Russia, and Portugal to join in a nonintervention agreement. Ban on arms to Spain by France came Aug. 8, and by Britain 10 days later.

Nonintervention committee actually met first Sept. 9, 1936 in London, 27 nations taking part.

General Franco decreed Nov. 13 all laws of Madrid Government since July 18 invalid. Nov. 18 Germany and Italy recognized the Franco Government.

American Congress Jan. 6, 1937 voted ban on export of war material to Spain. Mexico affirmed its intention of supplying Loyalist Spain with arms.

International control of men and supplies to Spain was fully in force technically April 19 to May 29, when Germany withdrew, followed by Italy. British commercial agent to Franco Government named Nov. 16, 1937.

Evacuation of "volunteers" only agreed on by all major powers June 21, 1938, two months after Britain had signed a treaty with Italy, due to come into force when Italy's troops had been removed from Spain. General Franco in August rejected committee's proposal for withdrawal. Loyalists accepted and ordered withdrawal of all their foreign volunteers. Italy announced it would withdraw 10,000 volunteers.

Rebels' big offensive in December brought pressure on Britain and France from the Left to quit neutrality and held Barcelona. Mussolini warned Jan. 16 that such action would bring retaliation, and Britain and France announced neutrality would be maintained.

Barcelona's fall Jan. 26, 1939 found many nations eager to end uncertain conditions in Spain, regardless of issues involved, and within a month Britain, France, and 39 other nations had recognized the Insurgent conqueror, without waiting for capitulation of the Spanish Government.

A Monday Feature

Will Gen. Casado Surrender?
Negrin's Successor a Puzzle

(Continued from Page 1)

headed by Señor Azaña; Eduardo Val, Socialist; Manual Gonzalez Marin, C. N. T., or Anarchist-Syndicalist; Winceslao Carrillo, U. G. T., or Socialist Workers' Union.

Señor San Andres until last January was press and progaganda chief, but was replaced by a Communist Deputy in Parliament, Felix Montiel of Murcia.

A Nationalist ultimatum for unconditional surrender by the Republicans expired yesterday, General Franco having warned that otherwise he would launch an offensive this week against Valencia and Madrid. Meanwhile, the battlefronts were quiet.

The whereabouts of Señor Negrin and other members of the Cabinet is unknown. Some were known to have left Madrid yesterday afternoon shortly before the Council of Six seized power.

The revolt against Premier Negrin began Saturday at Cartagena, the Republican naval base, when a group of officers and soldiers attempted to capture the city. The uprising, an announcement by the Negrin Government said, was "promptly and completely quelled," with the fleet remaining loyal.

Advices from Burgos, Nationalist capital, said, however, that Nationalist sympathizers gradually were taking over Cartagena.

Five planeloads of officers fleeing Cartagena landed in French Algeria, where French authorities arrested and disarmed them. The Spanish officers said only that revolt had broken out against Republican authorities and that the fleet had put out to sea for an unknown destination.

Later dispatches from Paris said the French Government received information that a Spanish Republican fleet of four large warships and several small vessels had been sighted off the Algerian coast after leaving Cartagena yesterday.

It was believed the ships were heading for an Algerian port.

General Casado said that the Cartagena revolt was not Fascist, but directed mainly against Premier Negrin.

"There were a few Fascist elements who took advantage of the situation," he said, "but it was exclusively against the Negrin Government and a protest against certain dismissals and replacements ordered by Señor Negrin. The revolt was quelled."

No Confidence in Negrin

A manifesto immediately after the Defense Council took control referred to the Negrin Cabinet as a "handful of men in whom no one had confidence any longer." It indicated that members of the Government had been using their position to cloak their preparations for flight.

"We cannot suffer several privileged individuals to prepare peacefully to flee and gain an easy exile abroad," the statement sadi.

General Casado insisted that the people "shall not surrender arms unless an assured peace based on independence and integrity of the country is possible."

He urged "Spaniards on the other side" to join the National Defense Council so as to eject "invaders" foreign fighters.

"Spain wants peace," he cried. "It is up to you to help her secure it. If you offer us real peace, an independent peace, we shall be glad to meet you. Otherwise we shall fight on."

The well-known anarchist commander, Cipriano Mera, also broadcast a denunciation of Señor Negrin.

Madrid Calm

Madrid was calm but somewhat bewildered by the rapidity of developments.

Señor Besteiro, in an address said: "There is no disorder. The army stands firm and holds the solution in its hands. Representatives of Left-Wing Republicans, Socialists and U. G. T. and C. N. T. (labor unions) stand with me, ready to render assistance.

'Señor Negrin has been acting unconstitutionally. The Negrin Cabinet lacks all authority, particularly since the resignation of the President of the Republic."

He said the naming by the Cabinet of Diego Martinez Barrio, President of Parliament, as Provisional President, was an infringement of the Constitution.

Five Armies Under Miaja

The military forces at the command of Republican Spain include five armies in Central and Southern Spain which had been grouped under General Miaja's command, after Catalonia was isolated from those areas by the Nationalists' advance to the Mediterranean Coast at Vinaroz April 15, 1938.

Gen. Manuel Matallana Gomez, commander of the five armies since Feb. 11 when General Miaja took command of all armed forces, was made chief of the general staff under the revision.

Lieut. Col. Francisco Galan was made a full colonel and given command of the important Cartagena naval base.

Advices from Cartagena said Bibiano Ossorio Tafall, political Commissar-General of Republican Spain's land, sea and air forces, had arrived there unexpectedly to confer with local chiefs.

Hundreds of men, 44 and 45 years old, returned to their homes from war service after Señor Negrin's decision to demobilize the classes of 1915 and 1916. They had been called up only last January 16 and had been used mainly for fortifications work.

Their discharge will save the Government money and relieve it of the obligation of feeding them. The men, also, will be free to return to the fields to maintain crops.

British Seek to Drive Trade Wedge in Spain

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—Britain is expected to dispatch a trade mission shortly to Nationalist Spain in an attempt to recapture commercial and political advantages now enjoyed by Italy and Germany.

Now that Britain and France have recognized the Nationalist Regime as the legal government, continuation of the Spanish Civil War only embarrasses their program. Both hope for an end soon to resistance offered by Spanish Republicans.

General Francisco Franco, Nationalist leader, needs reconstruction funds. Italy and Germany gave him soldiers, arms, and munitions. Britain and France have given him recognition and money supposedly is coming up.

The principal problem for restoration of commercial relations is for British merchants to get their money out of Spain. It is estimated £5,000,000 was owed to Britain at the outbreak of the war.

Britain expects the Nationalists to take over those obligations or arrange some sort of barter agreement to pay off in Spanish products.

If Nationalists agree to relax their strict import-licensing system and loosen foreign currencies, the British see their way to provide coal, iron, textiles, machinery, railway rolling stock, and other manufactured goods to Spain.

Prime Minister Chamberlain's appeasement program has been swerved considerably to trade channels in an effort to attain the goal of general European settlement.

R. S. Hudson, Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department, who is leaving soon for a series of trade talks in Berlin, Moscow, and other Baltic capitals, has declared:

"We are reverting to our old position of influence which we ought never to have abandoned."

Coup in Madrid Means Peace, Acting Head of Spain Claims

PARIS, March 6 (AP)—Diego Martinez Barrio, who had been named by the Negrin Cabinet President of the Spanish Republic, declared that the seizure of power in Republican Spain by a National Defense Council "must lead to peace."

Señor Martinez Barrio said he was fully in accord with the six-man Council which deposed Premier Juan Negrin.

He declared that Gen. Jose Miaja was "the man who can come to an understanding" with Spanish Nationalist Gen. Francisco Franco "to bring peace back to Spain."

Señor Martinez Barrio said he often had told the then President Azaña after Spanish Nationalist conquest of Catalonia had forced them from Barcelona that General Miaja, "defender of Madrid," could make peace with General Franco. "I am completely in agreement with those who have just revolted against Señor Negrin that the war must be ended.

"Now I can tell you publicly that the Permanent Committee of the Cortes met March 3. It decided to send a note to Premier Negrin. This note said that I would not accept the Presidency of the Republic unless there were an agreement with the Cortes and with the Permanent Committee.

"The Permanent Committee also sent him a note signed by all its members in which it declared that it was disposed to collaborate in the political work he was undertaking only if it were exclusively directed toward liquidating the Spanish situation with the least damage and as few sacrifices as possible.

"I must stress that among the Socialists who signed the note all branches of the Party were represented, including persons having the absolute confidence of Señor Negrin.

"Our attitude, therefore, was perfectly clear and it may be that knowledge of this note caused the coup d'état to break out in Madrid.

"Our agreement with the Madrid Junta (Defense Council) is absolute, although we have no direct communication with it at present.

"From this movement we expect peace for all Spaniards."

The Madrid radio said Señor Negrin had telegraphed his Government's formal resignation to Señor Martinez Barrio.

At the same time, dispatches from Madrid said troops had been assigned to guard the homes "of several political personalities opposed" to the council.

It was not known whether this referred to Señor Negrin and his Ministers.

Gen. Manuel Matallana Gomez, Chief of Staff of the Republican forces, arrived in Madrid today. It was announced that he had conferred with Señor Negrin yesterday at the former Premier's villa in Alicante Province.

The Civil Governor of Madrid ruled that all automobiles must have safe conduct passes, signed both by the Chief of the Army General Staff and the head of the Defense Council, in order to leave the city.

Marian Anderson to Sing In Washington School Hall

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Board of Education reversed itself March 3, and voted to permit Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, to sing in the Central High School (for white students) Auditorium on Easter Sunday.

Before the Board's first decision to bar the singer from use of the Auditorium, the Daughters of the American Revolution had denied her use of their Constitution Hall.

Goebbels Avows Trade Hopes

LEIPZIG, Germany, March 6 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Goebbels assailed "carping critics" of the National Socialists and advised against outside attempts "to block healthy business with Germany" as he opened the 1939 Leipzig Fair yesterday.

"Germany must live and Germany will live," the Propaganda Minister declared.

To the British public he addressed the special advice to support Germany's efforts to decrease the disproportion of goods owned by Britain and this Nation, because they would decrease the causes of tension in Europe. Referring to the scarcity of foodstuffs and raw materials in this country, he said:

"The German Nation has been inadequately treated in the distribution of the treasures and goods of this earth."

It had been necessary, he said, to introduce a number of unpopular measures. "From the point of view of the western democracies," he went on, "it is extremely easy to criticize these measures in a spiteful and superior manner." He did not specify the measures, but it was taken for granted that he referred to the rationing of certain foodstuffs.

"Time and again, too," he said, "we National Socialists find it necessary to reply to critical voices raised at home that we are in no wise responsible for the lamentable condition of affairs."

The growth of the Leipzig Fair from 4,253 exhibitors in 1914 to 9,800 from 28 countries in 1939, the Minister asserted, was "another refutation of criticisms of our economic policy."

Milk Price Reduction Ordered in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—The New Jersey Milk Control Board has issued an order establishing a 14-cent reduction in the hundredweight price paid milk producers in nine counties, effective March 4. The order will cut from $2.76 to $2.62 the price of 3.5 per cent butter fat milk in Hunterdon, Warren, Sussex, Passaic, Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Middlesex, and Somerset, Counties. In the remaining 11 counties of the State, the $2.76 price will not be changed.

The new schedule is the third price change by the Board in little more than a month. The Board also announced that a public hearing on dairy problems set for March 2 had been postponed until April 20.

General Electric Victory Claimed by C. I. O. Union

BLOOMFIELD, N. J. (AP)—Neil Brant, International Representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' Union, said March 2 the Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate had won an election to determine the collective bargaining agent for employees of the General Electric Company plant here. Mr. Brant said the NLRB had ordered the election.

Mr. Brant declared all but five of the 718 eligible employees cast ballots. The defeated organization was a local union, he said.

As a result of the election, Mr. Brant said, all production and maintenance employees would be governed by a contract signed between the company and the C. I. O. on April 1, 1938, and which he contended is already in force in company branches at Lynn, Mass., Schenectady, N. Y., Bridgeport, Conn., and New Kensington, Pa.

Breeze From Lake Erie

SANTA FE, N. M. (AP)—Chamber of Commerce officials at New Mexico's State Capital shuddered noticeably March 3 when they read the following query from a Cleveland, Ohio, jeweler:

"Will you kindly inform me as to whether or not you have a town or city in your State by the name of 'Santa Fe?'"

The letter was addressed: "The Department of State, New Mexico."

'Jail' for Autos Urged In Drunken Driving Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—A bill is before the Legislature here under the sponsorship of State Senator Thomas D. Taggart (R) of Atlantic County, to "jail" automobiles in drunken driving cases for 90 days. Senator Taggart declared that under the present procedure, many drivers convicted of operating a motorcar while intoxicated pay a $2 fine and then are free to repeat the same offense.

His bill, he said, would make it mandatory for magistrates to lock up automobiles of convicted drunken drivers in a public garage for 90 days, withholding the license plates.

Plane Center Ordered in Italy

ROME, March 6 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today ordered a new aviation center with a plane factory, testing laboratory and flying field built in Southern Italy about 15 miles east of Naples.

Italy's further rearmament was attributed yesterday by Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, to so-called preparations by the great democracies for a war of destruction against the totalitarian states. "Everything proves that the great democracies are moving speedily toward war," Signor Gayda wrote in La Voce d'Italia.

Premier Mussolini had a fresh report on Italy's Libyan defenses facing French-controlled Tunisia in North Africa from Marshal Pietro Badoglio, just returned from a visit there.

TUNIS, Tunisia, March 6 (AP)—The resident generals of French-ruled Tunisia and Morocco conferred behind closed doors here yesterday with six generals and an admiral, on French North African defense.

Gen. August Nogues, Resident-General of Morocco and Co-ordinator of French African forces, called the Conference shortly after his arrival for an inspection of Southern Tunisian fortifications facing Italian Libya.

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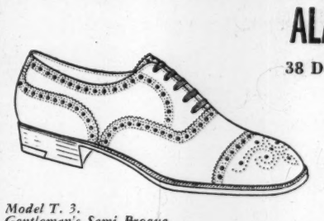
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Britain and France Cheer But Roosevelt Roils Berlin

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt's speech of March 4 attacking "tyranny" and defending democracy met general approval in Britain and France but drew fire from Nazi Germany where one newspaper termed the President "the Don Quixote of democracy."

Britain's government-controlled British Broadcasting Corporation in approving tones re-radiocast excerpts of the speech having to do with foreign affairs, in German and Italian, particularly the references to "tyranny" and "the dark ages." The President's remarks headed news bulletins to Germany and Italy in the languages of those countries.

French observers, although expressing disappointment that Mr. Roosevelt limited his address almost exclusively to internal affairs, praised his "defense of democracy." French Foreign Office officials as usual refused to comment until copies of the text had been received and digested thoroughly.

In general, however, they echoed unofficially the reaction of other French observers that "every word spoken in defense of democracy helps the cause of democracy."

French sources pointed out particularly the President's attack on religious persecution which one observer called "another slap at the dictators."

Late afternoon London newspapers front-paged the speech, emphasizing that part which referred to the return of "forms of government which for 2,000 years have proved their tyranny and their instability alike."

Morning newspapers which carried excerpts on inside pages captioned the address as "attack on dictators and tyranny" or as the President's definition of "what freedom means."

Germany Calls President Democracy's Don Quxiote

BERLIN, March 6 (AP)—The Official German News Agency in an account of President Roosevelt's Washington speech Saturday said the President "turned from misrepresentations and remarkable 'interpretations' to downright lies."

The account carried by the DNB News Bureau under a New York dateline said "he lied that religion is persecuted in nationally governed states so that no one can 'honor God in his own way.'"

(Mr. Roosevelt in his address before a joint session of Congress said: "Where democracy is snuffed out there, too, the right to worship God in one's own way is circumscribed or abrogated.")

DNB ridiculed American press freedom as "unlimited permission to agitate and to insult."

The Berliner Lokal Anzeiger termed Mr. Roosevelt "the Don Quixote of democracy."

Besides comparing the President to the Spanish knight who attacked windmills, the newspaper criticized him under a banner headline which said "Roosevelt Indulges In Fresh Attacks."

"We do not envy Mr. Roosevelt and his friends for what they are pleased to palm off as democracy," Lokal Anzeiger commented. "We only are sorry for the American people that have to bear the consequences. . . .

"It is almost childish to hear the President talk about centuries-old state philosophies."

Terming the President's statement on religion "impudent," DNB said Mr. Roosevelt "relies apparently on the ignorance of the American people, which, owing to the so-famed 'press freedom,' seldom is in a position to verify lies because newspapers may only publish a distorted picture of the true situation under the pressure of predominating factors."

The agency commented in discussing the election systems of democracies and authoritarian states: "We do not want to convince Mr. Roosevelt of the correctness of our state conception—we only insist that he refrain from interfering in this manner in our affairs."

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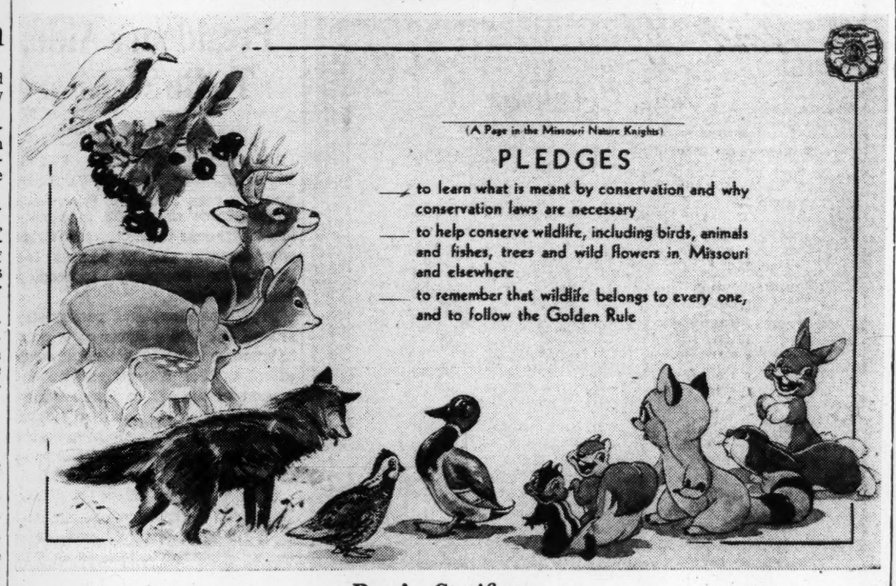
(A Page in the Missouri Nature Knights)
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to learn what is meant by conservation and why conservation laws are necessary
to help conserve wildlife, including birds, animals and fishes, trees and wild flowers in Missouri and elsewhere
to remember that wildlife belongs to every one, and to follow the Golden Rule

Page's Certificate
Disney-designed card, signifying membership in the Order of Nature Knights

Child's Aid in Conservation Sought by State of Missouri

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Walt Disney's smiling bunnies and chipmunks and his benign mamma and papa deer beam upon Missouri boys and girls who pledge themselves to help protect wild creatures. For the movie cartoonist has decorated the pledge card used by school children, and his contribution to the conservation cause in his native state.

Signing the card makes a boy or girl a Page in the Order of Nature Knights, a youth group sponsored by the State Conservation Commission and approved by educational and club leaders. The card is in four colors and bears upon it not only the friendly animals of Snow White but the official Missouri bluebird perched on a hawthorne bough.

Being a page is only a start. As children perform meritorious service, they tre promoted to the ranks of squire, knight, and finally, conservationist, each progressive step being rewarded with a button. The top honor is a gold medal emblem, awarded for achievements. Promotion is secured through activities which include bird, tree, and animal identification; starting conservation museums and libraries, and exploration of brooks and farm land. Other types of activity are winter feeding of birds, planting food patches, building bird houses, making conservation posters, and taking field trips. Each child keeps his own record under supervision of a teacher. Pledge cards, buttons, medals and certificates are furnished to group leaders by the Conservation Commission.

"Early development of conservation attitudes," said an official, "will determine the child's future treatment of wild life resources in his generation."

Lilac Garden to Start Separate Units In Hamilton Arboretum at Irvington

Spectal to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—Construction of a new garden-type arboretum, one of the few in North America, will be started this spring with the planting of a lilac garden at "Nevis," the old estate of the Alexander Hamilton family at Irvington, N. Y., now a part of Columbia University's Department of Landscape Architecture.

The "Hamilton Arboretum" as it is to be known when completed, is a 68-acre development comprising already a series of gardens showing arrangements of specific types of plants. According to Prof. Hugh Findlay, "Instead of the usual arboretum, planned as one large garden in which plants are grouped according to families, 'Nevis' will have separate gardens which will blend into one complete unit. We have the good fortune to be working with a garden 200 years old that already has 2,640 trees growing on it."

The new arrangement is intended to give students the opportunity to acquaint themselves not only with a great variety of plants but with many forms of gardens.

The arboretum, of an entirely irregular shape, will have a small valley of hawthorn trees at its western end leading into a spacious lawn from which a valley of large trees runs.

The eastern part of the garden will also include an orchard, a natural planting of dogwood, a perennial garden, a rose garden, a greenhouse, an experimental garden, and the lilac garden.

Oregon Pickets Stop Loading Of Scrap for Japan

ASTORIA, Ore., March 6 (AP)—The port of Astoria has stopped accepting scrap iron for export to Japan and individuals concerned indicated that the action might raise the question of similar embargoes at other Pacific Coast shipping points.

The port's order was a victory for Chinese women and children who for eight days had prevented loading of 21 cars of scrap iron aboard the Japanese freighter Norway Maru. They said the metal was intended for manufacture into war munitions in Japan's conquest of China.

With posting of the embargo, the Chinese left the rain-swept dock and permitted longshoremen to load the vessel. The dock laborers previously had refused to touch the cargo while the Chinese "picket" line existed.

Hardly had the docks been cleared here than some 1,000 Chinese men, women and children flocked to a river terminal at Portland, 100 miles inland. They said they would picket any attempt to load 7,000 tons of scrap on the Greek freighter Ann Stathatos. Longshoremen said no gangs would be sent to the freighter until Monday.

Two hundred miles down the coast at Marshfield, pickets have prevented loading of the Greek freighter Kostis. Longshoremen there said it would be "dangerous" for them to attempt to load the ship. Two citizen-pickets said they were knocked down while marching on the picket line.

Although there was no immediate indication that other ports would take action, Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. Director and head of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, suggested that the Astoria move might set a precedent for other shipping points.

Joint Session Was Better Than Movie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Underneath the impressiveness of Saturday's joint session of the Congress, in which the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, and the Diplomatic Corps also joined, there were many enlivening lighter touches which also played a part in the significance of the unprecedented ceremony.

Gallery observers first saw the House assembled ready to welcome its distinguished guests. Not only were the members there—with the occasional ladies making a bright spot of color—but there were a lot of children held on their fathers' laps or deposited in adjoining chairs or perching on a crack between daddy's chair and that of the adjacent Congressman. One little girl in a plaid skirt sat in the front row of Representatives, and applauded with solemn enthusiasm every time she had a chance. One little boy had to be boosted up by his father's strong arms in order to see the sights.

Then came the Senate, strolling in two-by-two or in knots, its elder statesmen first. Most of them were in morning coats, or dark suits, but Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D.) of North Carolina, was not to be subdued, least of all on a birthday, and he wore a greenish-blue suit, a bright bow tie and dark-colored shirt, and light trousers.

One Senator was visibly missing: Senator Robert A. Taft, (R.) of Ohio. Just before the ceremonies began, after the Supreme Court and Diplomatic Corps and other ranking guests had solemnly paraded in, Senator Taft came hustling down the aisle. He almost missed the boat.

First of the honored guests, however, were the members of the Supreme Court clad in their stately robes and walking in order of precedence. The Chief Justice took an aisle seat to the Speaker's left, beside him sat Mr. Justice McReynolds looking even more stern than ever and apparently rather displeased at the prospect of having to listen to some New Deal speeches.

Entry of the Diplomatic Corps, led by Sir Ronald Lindsay towering over six feet, was in single file. Since there were about 50 of them, they made a real procession, but they had to sit way over in a corner. They listened attentively and craned their necks to see the notables.

Then the Cabinet—minus only Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy—paraded in and took front-row seats to the right.

All these people set the stage; a stage upon which the whole wide sweep of the American Government was visible. Since it was also the sixth anniversary of the New Deal's own inauguration, and approximately the mid-point in President Roosevelt's second term, a striking atmosphere of re-appraisal was evident. That was the importance of the occasion in current history.

The Pittman and Bankhead speeches were mainly historical except when Speaker Bankhead issued his scarcely disguised warning to the German-American Bund. He said:

"There are evidences of certain sinister influences and minorities now seeking to sap the pillars of this Temple of Freedom. We may have been too tolerant of some of their recent manifestations of subversive treachery. We have sought with rather grim patience to respect the guarantees of freedom of speech; but it may be only fair to admonish all such groups that they take counsel of their prudence lest by going one step too far it will be too late to escape the wrath of all real Americans."

The Chief Justice's speech of course "stole the show" with its skillful emphasis on the changing viewpoint of the American people, and the increasing effectiveness of checks-and-balances upon the National Executive. That, too, marked an unprecedented opportunity for the head of a co-ordinate branch to lecture the President to his face.

Finally, the President's own speech reverted to words of hot significance when he talked about "horse-and-buggy" days, reminiscent of his condemnation of the Court's NRA decision in that language.

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt, with members of his family and Cabinet beside him, worshipped briefly at little St. John's Episcopal Church March 4 on the sixth anniversary of his inauguration.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

Victoria

Caulfield (auspices Third Church, Melbourne): Caulfield Town Hall, Glen Eira Road, 8:15 p. m., April 20.

Melbourne (First Church): Melbourne Town Hall, 1:10 to 1:50 p. m., April 14, and 8:15 p. m., April 27.

Melbourne (auspices First, Second, Fourth, and Fifth Churches): Moonee Ponds Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 18.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver (First Church): The Capitol Theater, 820 Granville Street, 3 p. m., March 12. Radiocast Station CKWX, 1010 kilocycles.

Ontario

Toronto (Sixth Church): St. Clair Theater, St. Clair Avenue at Dufferin Street, 3 p. m., March 12. Radiocast Station CBY, 960 kilocycles.

Channel Islands

Guernsey: Central Hall, St. Peter Port, 8 p. m., March 23.

England

Bedfordshire

Bedford (First Church): Corn Exchange, 8 p. m., March 21.

Cheshire

Altrincham: Hippodrome, 3 p. m., March 19.
Crewe: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., March 20.

Lancashire

Manchester (Fourth Church): Free Trade Hall, Peter Street, 7:30 p. m., March 20.
Warrington: Parr Hall, 7:45 p. m., March 21.

Yorkshire

Harrogate: Royal Hall, 3 p. m., March 19

Germany

Berlin (Sixth Church): Adventhaus, Koblenzerstrasse 3, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, 8 p. m., March 23.
Stettin (First Church): Kirchengebaude Birkenallee 24, 8 p. m., March 21.

South Africa

Cape Province

Cape Town (First Church): City Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 24 and May 8.
Cape Town (Second Church): Capitol Theater, Wynberg, 3 p. m., April 23.
Kimberley: Supper Room, City Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 18.

Transvaal

Johannesburg (First Church): City Hall, 8 p. m., April 27.
Pretoria (First Church): New City Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 13, and 3:30 p. m., April 16.

United States

Alabama

Florence: Wesleyan Auditorium, State Teachers College 8 p. m., March 14.

Arizona

Phoenix: High School Auditorium, Fifth and Van Buren Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 14.
Tucson: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 12.
Winslow: New High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 13.

California

Coronado: Coronado High School Auditorium, Seventh and E Street, 3 p. m., March 12.
Long Beach (Second Church): Church Edifice, 302 West Seventh Street, 8 p. m., March 17.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., March 17
Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., March 16
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., March 16.
Redlands: Redlands High School Auditorium, East Citrus Avenue at Roosevelt Boulevard, Highway 99, 8 p. m., March 17
Torrance: Torrance Civic Auditorium, El Prado and Cravens Avenue, 8 p. m., March 18.

Colorado

Denver (Fifth Church): East Denver High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 16.

Connecticut

Bridgeport: Bassick High School, Fairfield Avenue, east of Clinton Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 14.
New Haven (Organization at Yale University): Auditorium, Strathcona Hall, 7:45 p. m., March 13.

District of Columbia

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3505 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., March 13.

Florida

Lakeland: High School Auditorium, Florida Avenue, 3 p. m., March 12.
St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, Third Street and Fifth Avenue North, 8 p. m., March 13.
Sanford: Sanford Armory, 915 East First Street, 8 p. m., March 14.
Vero Beach: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 16.

Illinois

Beardstown: Beardstown High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 17.
Blue Island: Blue Island Masonic Temple Auditorium, 12759 South Western Avenue, 8 p. m., March 16.
Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, Prairie Avenue at Lincoln Street, 8 p. m., March 14.
Granite City: 2560 Delmar Avenue, 8 p. m., March 12.
Jerseyville: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 13.
La Grange: Church Edifice, Cossitt Boulevard and Catherine Avenue, 8 p. m., March 17.
Winnetka: Leslie Gates Gymnasium, New Trier High School, 3 p. m., March 12.

Kansas

Leavenworth: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 16.
Ottawa: Church Edifice, 311 South Hickory Street, 8 p. m., March 17.

Kentucky

Bowling Green: Church Edifice, Eleventh and Center Streets, 8 p. m., March 17.

Maryland

Annapolis: Annapolis High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 12.
Cumberland: Embassy Theater, 3:15 p. m., March 12.

Massachusetts

Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, near Quincy Square, 8 p. m., March 13.

Michigan

Battle Creek: W. K. Kellogg Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 17.
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 16.

Minnesota

Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Avenue East and First Street, 8:15 p. m., March 17.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau: Church Edifice, 215 North Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 13.
Poplar Bluff: Church Edifice, Seventh and Pine Streets, 3:30 p. m., March 12. Radiocast 3:30 to 4 p. m., Station KWOC, 1310 kilocycles.
St. Louis (Second Church): Harmony Masonic Temple, 4621 South Kingshighway Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 14.
St. Louis (joint lecture): Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 5569 Page Boulevard, 4:30 p. m., March 11. Radiocast 4:30 to 5 p. m., Station KMOX, 1090 kilocycles.

Nebraska

Alliance: Masonic Temple, West Third Street, 8 p. m., March 17.

New Jersey

Grantwood: Public School Number 4, Columbia Avenue, near Anderson Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 14.
New Brunswick: Highland Park High School, North Fifth Avenue at Montgomery Street, Highland Park, 3:30 p. m., March 12.
Union City: Emerson High School, Eighteenth Street and New York Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 13

Ohio

Athens: High School Auditorium, West State Street, 3:15 p. m., March 12
Bedford: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 16.
Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 17.
Marion: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 13.
Sylvania: Burnham High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 12.

Oregon

Portland (Eighth Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 16.
Silverton: Eugene Field Auditorium, North Water Street, 8 p. m., March 17.

Pennsylvania

Bethlehem: Liberty High School, 8:15 p. m., March 13.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., March 16.

Rhode Island

Newport: First Baptist Church, 26 Spring Street, 8 p. m., March 14.
Providence (Second Church): Cranston Street-Roger Williams Baptist Church, Cranston and Superior Streets, 8 p. m., March 6.

South Carolina

Greenville: Poinsett Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., March 17.

Tennessee

Knoxville (First Church): Church Edifice, 615 West Hill Avenue, 8 p. m., March 16. Radiocast Station WROL, 1310 kilocycles.

Texas

El Paso: Liberty Hall, 3 p. m., March 12.

Virginia

Richmond: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., March 13.

Washington

Seattle (Third Church): Music Hall Theater, Seventh and Olive, 12 m., March 14.
Seattle (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4709 Thirty-sixth Avenue South, 8 p. m., March 13.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, March 19, April 2, 16; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.13 and 21.46mc; at 7 p. m., on 6.04 and 11.73mc, April 2.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on April 2.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 12, 19, 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on March 19, April 16.

Central States

Iowa

Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, 1000kc, March 12, 19, 26.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on April 2.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on March 12, 19, 26, April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on March 12, 19, 26, April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
San Francisco—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on April 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on March 12, 19, 26.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on March 12, 19, 26, April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

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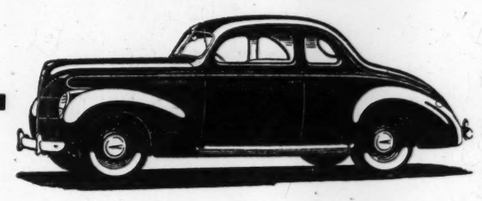

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U. S. Uses Culture as Key To Latin-American Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A broad program devoid of political character and free from "diplomatic urgencies" will be carried out by the newly created Division of Cultural Relations of the United States State Department, said Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, head of the Division. Dr. Cherrington arrived here after a brief tour of Latin-American countries where he discussed tentative plans for the program with representatives of other governments.

"The American way" will be employed in whatever plans are adopted for cultural exchanges between North, Central and South America, he said. This he defined as co-operation among nations interested in advancing mutual understanding and not as the imposition of unwanted "propaganda' nor the arbitrary distribution of political prejudices.

The program will be strictly cultural in nature and may take some time to be defined and adopted since it will be dependent upon co-operation of many governments and institutions. The move is being sponsored by the State Department to expand and co-ordinate work already in progress, but it will depend for success upon active co-operation of private institutions and foundations, educational organizations and clubs, and finally upon the public of all nations indorsing the cultural exchange, said Dr. Cherrington.

Scholarships Likely

Increased scholarships for Latin-American countries are expected to be offered from many sources, he said. A survey indicated the majority of United States scholarships now go to European and Oriental countries but, with awakened interest to the south, it is anticipated more will be granted in this direction. Foundations which have distributed funds for research abroad are expected to divert some of this money to the Latin-American field.

An enthusiastic and common interest was expressed by representatives at the Lima Conference, according to Dr. Cherrington. This desire was not however just for exchange with the United States, but among all Latin-American countries. Their representatives deplored the nationalism which has checked previous understanding between rival republics and urged expansion of cultures beyond borders in order to establish better relationships.

Ministers of education, foreign ministers, rectors of universities and heads of cultural institutions throughout Latin America were visited by Dr. Cherrington. They welcomed the project for a wider distribution of knowledge, but each country presented a different program to be followed, according to its national needs. Accordingly, he found Venezuela, now engaged upon a program of internal development, seeking information on rural education while the Argentine was eager for an appearance of the New York Philharmonic, or some similar ranking musical contribution.

Much to Offer

Latin America has much to offer to the United States, said Dr. Cherrington, since the program depends for its success upon each side contributing to the knowledge and advancement of the other. Unlimited opportunities are available for study in government and institutional archives. The study of archaeology in Peru alone could use 20 archaeologists and 20 anthropologists. Important work is being done in collecting folk music in Colombia, and valuable art exhibits exist which, if shown in the United States, would be of great interest.

A common desire was expressed throughout the countries visited for an increased teaching of English. This is fostered in many localities by natives who have resided or who have been educated in the United States.

Many cultural agencies will help to bring the program to completion Dr. Cherrington said. An attempt will be made to develop a large-scale publishing program which will produce United States literature in Spanish and Spanish literature in English. This must be done on the basis of low-cost books which can reach the popular market.

Distribution of documentary, educational, and amusement motion pictures can be increased, utilizing some of those now being circulated by the United States Government to our own schools.

Press Can Help

The press should, he said, be one of the main instruments for improving relationships between North and South America. Small bureaus now maintained by news services could be expanded and more correspondents placed in the field by newspapers now maintaining large staffs in Europe and Asia.

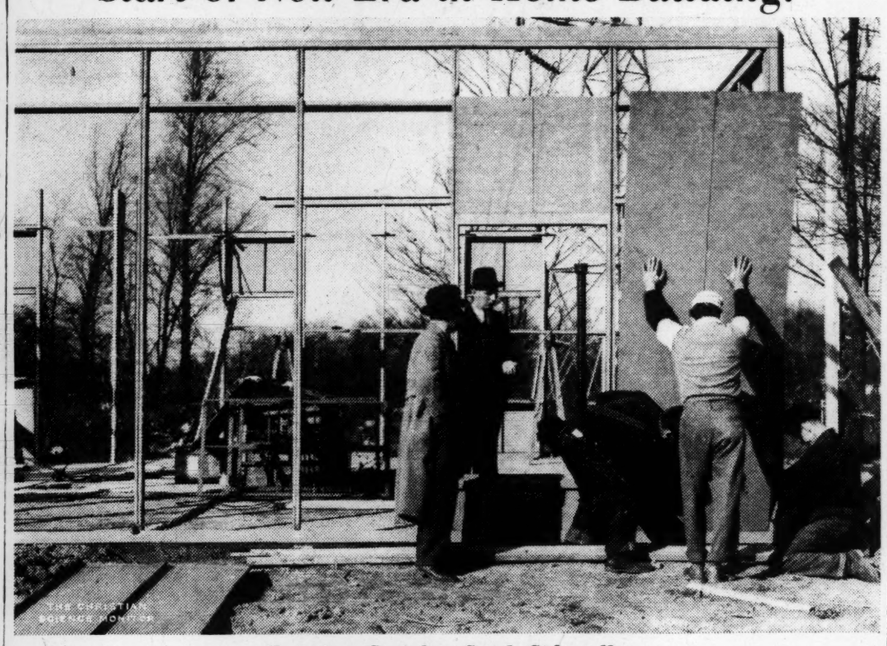
Radio will play an important part but since the whole role of radio must yet be defined it is not known in what manner this popular medium will be used. Broadcasts from German radio stations are now easily available to Latin-American listeners, he revealed, since German stations are the strongest and their programs best organized to entertain and influence Latin America.

Travel is considered one of the most successful agencies for mutual understanding and this is being facilitated by half-price fares now being offered by steamship companies to students and teachers traveling to or from either coast of South America. This offer does not yet include Central America but it is hoped it will.

Montana Radio Stations Protected in Libel Suits

HELENA, Mont., March 6 (AP)—Gov. Roy E. Ayers has signed a bill which relieves radiocasting stations for libel in connection with broadcasts of material over which they have no right of censorship.

Start of New Era in Home Building?



Erecting Stainless-Steel Sidewalls

Of experimental house which steel manufacturers and realty men expect will launch a new era in low-cost home building in the United States. Low upkeep is an economical feature.

Colonial Calls Wane as Europe Adjusts Itself

(Continued from Page 1)

mands a position with General Franco and his chieftains such as no ordinary diplomat could expect. The Marshal is at least assured of a hearing for any French proposal in the highest Spanish circles, and at this stage that is most important.

Important Questions Remain

But several questions which France considers vital remain unsolved. Withdrawal of Italian troops both from Spain and the Island of Mallorca in the Balearics awaits final surrender by Madrid leaders and neither the time nor the manner of withdrawal has been arranged although the withdrawal itself is provided by the Anglo-Italian agreement. If anything should prevent withdrawal within the near future important aspects of Britain's appeasement policy would be jeopardized.

But the French Government assumes that Italy intends to observe the agreement and meanwhile exercises patience. Mowever, it is declared that negotiations concerning Italy's various demands upon France will not be started until the Italian troops leave Spain.

If, despite the new Loyalist effort at final resistance in Madrid, the Spanish war is concluded with no further international incidents, one of Europe's worst danger spots will disappear. This war—which has been more international than civil—has constantly threatened to extend into a general war since its beginning in the summer of 1936.

France Needs Period of Calm

The outcome of the Spanish war, like other events in Europe since the occupation of Austria, appears likely to exert a conservative, if not a reactionary influence, upon French domestic politics. France no longer can afford serious social unrest or disunity. At least until relations with Spain and Italy have been stabilized the French people seem likely to accept Rightist leadership, which promises a better chance of peaceful adjustments with the authoritarian rulers.

One of the reasons which informed circles give for the lessening tension in Spain and the Mediterranean is the fact that Germany has its hands full in Central Europe. The successful visit just paid to Warsaw by Mr. Gringore Gafencu the Rumanian Foreign Minister, shows that Rumania and Poland have now practically closed the breach which opened between them after the Munich crisis, when Poland seized Teschen from Rumania's ally, Czecho-Slovakia, and strongly advocated cession of what is now called the Carpatho-Ukraine to Hungary, so as to establish a common Polish-Hungarian frontier as a barrier across Germany's road to the East.

Rumania still opposes further dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia. But if Slovakia were ever to carry out the threat made last week to detach itself from Prague and make a customs union with Germany, it is understood that Rumania would withdraw its objections to the Polo-Hungarian plan for absorbing the Carpatho-Ukraine, thus giving Poland and Hungary a mutual border.

Slovak Threat Minimized

But the Slovak threat is not expected to materialize now—not only because it would bring Rumanian approval for Hungary and Poland to "bite off the end" of extreme eastern Czecho-Slovakia, but also because Slovakia would constitute both a political and economic liability to Germany rather than an asset at this time.

Meanwhile, however, Rumania definitely is attracted by the Polish plan for a Baltic-Black Sea belt dividing the two menacing ideologies of the Hammer and Sickle on one side and the Swastika on the other.

Canal Scheme Supported

The Rumanian Foreign Minister was reported by the Associated Press to have indicated his country's willingness to participate in the canal scheme, in the course of a toast at a state dinner in Warsaw. The plan for the building of a Vistula-Danube canal exists as a counterpart to Germany's building of an elaborate canal network linking its seaports with the Danube through the Rhine and Oder Rivers.

A Vistula-Danube canal connecting the Baltic and Black Seas would enable the Balkan countries to import from and export to the north without being dependent on German waterways.

The lower part of the Danube flows through Rumania and empties into the Black Sea; the Vistula flows northward through Poland and the Free City of Danzig to empty into the Gulf of Danzig.

Stainless Steel Held Answer To Plea for Low-Cost Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — The stainless steel—and therefore rustless steel—home is the latest innovation by which the steel industry hopes to pry open a tremendous market for steel in housing. For rustless steel overcomes one of the major objections to steel housing—the rust which makes ordinary carbon steel unsightly.

For nine years a strip of Youngstown steel has been immersed in salt water at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, undergoing the most grueling test that the Navy could devise for rust-resisting steel, and rust has been unable to eat into the sheet.

That Youngstown steel men contend, proves the new steel makes suitable material for this type of home construction. Recently a new steel house was built in Youngstown to prove these conclusions.

In the combination of the new steel and the new house, Youngstown residents believe they see:

1. A tremendous lift for the steel industry.
2. At least a partial answer to the Nation's shortage of 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 homes.
3. A $5,000 no-upkeep-cost home for middle-class wage earners.

Raymond F. Book, head of the Book-Reese Realty Service, which is erecting the new home, said the house is suited for any climate, whether extreme cold or tropical, wet or dry, in hurricane or earthquake regions.

The steel house, he said, is fireproof, termiteproof, tornado and earthquake-proof, noiseproof, heat or coldproof, rustproof, and, an outstanding feature is low cost of upkeep.

Because of patented construction ideas, Mr. Book said engineers believe they have overcome major objections to previous metal residences, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company engineers feel certain the alloy steel product, the most costly steel made by the firm, will stand up to the test.

Known as Yoloy, the steel combines unusual strength with light weight, plus high corrosion-resisting properties. About 5,500 pounds of steel is used in a house.

Houses will sell for $5,000 each, completely erected, but without lot, anywhere in the United States, said Mr. Book. They are of one-story design, 29, by 31 feet, including five rooms—two bedrooms, living room, utility room, kitchen and dinette—and bath.

Exterior walls are interchangeable 40-inch panels of steel, the panels being bolted and caulked into steel uprights which provides an eight-foot ceiling height. Patented construction provides tiny vents for a four-inch space immediately inside the steel wall, the air space helping to insulate the home, and the vents allowing vertical air circulation to remove condensation of moisture inside the steel walls.

Fortifying Guam Boils Down To Improvement for Aviation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6 — Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Operation of the United States Navy, fresh from watching the Caribbean fleet maneuvers with President Roosevelt, plunged today into an energetic effort to revive the $5,000,000 Guam Harbor development project voted down in the House on Feb. 15.

Appearing before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee he spent the morning attempting to explain the why and wherefore of the Navy's desire to have seaplane operating facilities at the tiny Far Pacific island which has come to symbolize in recent weeks here the issue between those who would have the United States withdraw from Asia and those who would retain an American foothold there.

After he had concluded his testimony Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee, said that he personally favored the proposal and would approve of its incorporation in a rivers and harbors bill. But he doubted both the wisdom and the practicability of attempting to put it back into the naval air base bill pending before his committee.

Clarifies Strategic Purpose

Admiral Leahy's principal new contribution to the Guam controversy was to clarify the strategic purpose the Navy has in mind in asking for Guam Harbor development. He was pressed by several committee members with the charge that such a project would advance America's defense line in the Pacific beyond the Aleutian-Hawaii Islands line, which is generally acceptable to Congress.

He explained that the harbor development project would do one thing and only one—it would provide the Navy with an advance "observation post." That's all it would be," he said, "a sort of telegraph station which could advise us a week sooner than would otherwise be possible of any movement against us."

He conceded that in all probability it could be taken quickly by a hostile force in event of "difficulties" in the Pacific. But he explained that it would have served its purpose in providing early information.

Mere Harbor Developments

Several Senators, apparently trying to help out Admiral Leahy by suggesting an alternative argument for Guam, asked him at length about the value of the proposed harbor development to commercial aviation. But the Navy's highest ranking officer declined this proffer of help. He said that, of course, it would be important to the air lines, but that commercial aviation was not a naval matter, and that the Navy recommendation was based solely on its own estimate of the strategic importance.

The Guam proposal as it stands now contemplates solely the development of the harbor for seaplane uses. A breakdown of the project shows that of the $5,000,000 requested the Navy expects to spend $2,200,000 on a breakwater and $1,870,000 for actual harbor dredging. The remainder would be spent for docks, ramps, gasoline storage, water supply and such minor items as roads and walks.

The Admiral explained that this is the only plan the Navy now has in regard to Guam. He said it would cost $80,000,000 to make Guam at all tenable against attack and $200,000,000 to make it an impregnable naval base. But he insisted that the Navy has no intention at this time of proposing anything other than seaplane facilities which would make the Island usable for scouting operations.

"I see no reason why anybody should object to spending money for devloping the harbor at Guam," he said. Other comments he made included the following:

"The opposition has in general been based on the assumption that what is really intended is the fortification of Guam so as to make it an important and strongly defended naval base for airplanes and submarines.

"This is not the case: the only improvements contemplated at the present time are the building of a breakwater and dredging to improve the seaplane takeoff area and minor preparation for handling planes.

Vital to Aviation

"The Island of Guam is of great potential value to the United States whether or not any improvements are carried out at this time. It is vitally important from the standpoint of naval as well as commercial aviation.

"It is an essential link in any overseas movement of naval patrol planes to the Philippines as well as an important steppingstone in the commercial air route across the Pacific.

"It is of great importance as a possible air and submarine base from which to protect our overseas commerce from the Dutch East Indies, where essential strategic materials necessary to maintain our industries are obtained.

"It is of value as a possible naval station at which to base our Asiatic Fleet when the United States withdraws from the Philippines in 1946.

"Its strategic position in the Western Pacific makes it of inestimable value to the United States as a possible defense base which would act as a strong deterrent to any foreign power contemplating a hostile move toward the Hawaiian Islands or Continental United States.

Daughter Born to Empress

TOKYO (AP)—The Imperial household announced March 2 that a daughter was born to Empress Nagako yesterday. With the birth of a girl, the family of Emperor Hirohito now includes four daughters and two sons.

Colonel Watson, President's Aide, To Be Secretary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Col. Edwin M. "Pa" Watson, Virginian who has been President Roosevelt's military aide since 1933, is shortly to be advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General and to become the President's Secretary succeeding James Roosevelt.

In Washington, and particularly around the White House, it is hard to speak or think of Colonel Watson except as "Pa" Watson, and his accession to the White House Secretariat emphasizes and perpetuates the extraordinary clan atmosphere which prevails in the corps around the President.

Colonel Watson knows the White House and its offices inside out, and he is the most jovial of men. He is among other things that he is to be to be "liaison" man, which means a buffer protecting the President form eager petitioners who insist on seeing him but who can be taken care of by others. For this role, he is admirably qualified. He knows everybody, and his devotion to the President is immense. While the relationship enjoyed by Louis McH. Howe is diplicated by none of his secretaries, Colonel Watson comes close to the inner circle and joins Marvin H. McIntyre and Stephen Early as a genuine intimate.

Colonel Watson has served in the Army for 33 years. After active service in France, having participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, he became chief of the Military Section of the American Peace Commission, and junior aide to President Wilson during the Versaillies Conference.

He was close to the late Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, and thus in the White House he perpetuates the ties with the old Wilson group of which President Roosevelt was himself a part. Colonel Watson served as military attache to Belgium, and on Jpne 1, 1933, became President Roosevelts first military aide.

This week Colonel Watson's nomination to be Brigadier-General will go to the Senate. The vacancy will become open only on March 31, on which date he will advance to that grade. But on April 1 or 2, Colonel Watson will retire from active service, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and assume his secretarial post.

His salary as retired Brigadier-General, Secretary Early said today, will be no more than it would have been as retired colonel with his length of service. As White House Secretary he will bet $10,000 a year. Part of this will be his retirement salary, and the White House will pay only the difference between that and $10,000.

Later, on such difficult occasions as the visit of the King and Queen of England, Colonel Watson can be restored to active duty as military aide.

Thus, Mr. Early pointed out, the President is getting two-in-one: a secretary who can be converted by a stroke of the pen into a military aide, and vice versa. However, Colonel Watson's familiarity with White House tasks and his adaptability as a liason man are greatly welcomed by the secretarial staff. Secretary McIntyre is still incapacitated, and most duties now fall on Secretary Early. The burden, immensely increased since the old days, is very great particularly since James Roosevelt resigned last autumn. The new appointment means that a chair is no longer being kept warm for the President's eldest son, at least in the secretarial staff.

6 Women Recommended For U. S. Supreme Court

NEW YORK (AP)—The Women in Public Office, Inc., has published the names of six women from whom the organization hopes President Roosevelt will pick a successor to Louis D. Brandeis, retired Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

"So long as this august body is composed of men alone, the United States Government will continue to be the most peculiar type of institution on the face of the earth," said Miss Lillian D. Rock, National Chairman.

Her candidates are: Judge Florence Allen of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Cleveland; Georgia Bullock of Superior Court, Los Angeles; Genevieve Cline of the United States Customs Court, New York; Gail Laughlin, member of the Maine Legislature; Helen Z. M. Rodgers, Republican candidate for Represenative-at-Large from New York last November, and Pearl Hart of Illinois.

Crashed German Plane Is Long-Missing D-ALUS

NICE, France (AP)—The wreckage of a German airliner and the bodies of 11 victims were found March 4 in the Alps near Roubillon, close to the Italian Frontier, and French official investigators identified the craft as the missing D-ALUS, and its victims as German Air Force officers.

The D-ALUS, a tri-motored commercial plane, left the Island of Mallorca, off Spain's northeast coast, on a scheduled flight to Genoa Feb. 25 but vanished before reaching its goal.

Pan American Air Clipper Ends Trans-Pacific Flight

HONG KONG (AP)—Pan American Airways' new 40-ton, 74-passenger clipper completed her maiden trans-Pacific flight March 3 alighting here on the final leg from Manila.

She carried mail, express and 28 persons, all members of the staffs of Pan American Airways or the Boeing and Wright companies.

The big clipper, known as No. 18, is scheduled to reach San Francisco March 10. Thereafter she will take her place on Pan American's regular trans-Pacific schedule.

Places for Jewish Emigration Asked by Poland and Rumania

WARSAW, March 6 (AP)—Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu of Rumania said today that Poland and Rumania would seek to open the doors of Palestine or other suitable regions for their Jews, and indicated that the two countries had refused to imitate the anti-Jewish actions of Germany and Italy.

He made this statement before leaving Warsaw after a three-day visit during which the Polish-Rumanian alliance of 1921 was strengthened to offset growing Nazi activity between the Rhine and Soviet Russia.

Foreign Minister Joseph Beck of Poland plans to open a campaign for the emigration of Polish and Rumanian Jews during an early visit to London. Mr. Gafencu said he had asked Mr. Beck to present the Rumanian viewpoint as well as that of Poland.

Issue Kept Separate

Mr. Gafencu pointed out that Rumania, unlike Poland, was not asking for colonies and that the two countries were not mixing Jewish emigration with the "colonial claims of certain countries."

Polish officialdom had expressed disappointment last July when the conference on refugees which met in Evian-les Bains, France, on the initiative of President Roosevelt declined to consider the Jews in Poland.

Germany and Italy were said to be pressing Poland to take radical action against the Jews in the manner of the Rome-Berlin axis.

The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Cianno, was reported to have advised such a step during his five-day visit here last month.

Mr. Beck, however, was understood to be resisting this advice. It was reported that he feared it might jeopardize Polish relations with Britain and France, thus dynamiting the keystone of his foreign policy to remain on friendly terms with both totalitarian and democratic nations.

Discussion of Sites

"Together with Poland," Mr. Gafencu said, "we want to discuss the matter with countries which may help either to open the doors of Palestine or, if that is impossible or undesirable, to open doors to other territories with a healthy climate where Jews can find new homes.

About 5 per cent of the Rumanian population, which was 19,422,660 on Jan. 1, 1937, is Jewish. The "Chief Bureau of Statistics" listed 3,114,000—or 9.8 per cent—Jews among the Polish population in 1931; since then the number of Jews has increased through the influx from Germany and Czecho-Slovakia.

Danzig Jews to Pay

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, March 6 (AP)—The Nazi-controlled Danzig Senate threw the Free City's 6,000 Jews—rich and poor—into one class March 4 to raise money for their emigration.

A decree published in a special edition of the Danzig Law Gazette made the Jews jointly responsible financially for their emigration.

Its publication followed the disclosure that 500 Jews were transported March 3 to some unknown destination in Germany from which they hoped to find a way of reaching a safe haven.

This was believed to be the third or fourth transportation of groups of a similar number, starting in the dead of night, sometimes apparently by train to some port in Germany and sometimes directly from Danzig Harbor.

The Government, however, disclaimed all responsibility. It said that emigration was a matter being handled by the Jewish community

The Senate decree on Jewish financing of emigration was designed to insure Danzig against being left with only the poorer Jews.

Jews of foreign nationality were included in the joint liability decree if they possessed real estate in Danzig territory and unless international agreements prohibited such a measure.

New Ban on Jews

BERLIN, March 6 (AP)—A new Government decree forbidding German Jews and Jews without a nationality from using sleeping and dining cars on German Railway lines, was disclosed here today.

The order was issued five days ago by the German Mitropa Company, which operates such cars in conjunction with the German Federal Railways. Foreign Jews were exempt from the ban.

The German Government on March 4 modified a recent order directing all German Jews and Jews without a country to turn over jewels and precious stones to the State within two weeks.

The deadline, originally set for March 7, was extended "for technical reasons" to the end of March. Valuables must be turned in at one of the Government pawnshops in 68 German cities for a price to be set by the State.

Berlin Cases Limited

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The German Embassy says that a Central Office for Jewish emigration at Berlin had asked the Jewish community there to submit not more than 100 cases daily of persons who already have obtained permission to enter a foreign country.

The statement declared that "in the interest of Jewish emigrants," the recently established Central Office "procures for them the passports and certificates required under German law." Private procurement of these papers, the Embassy added, usually requires months.

The Embassy said it issued this statement regarding the emigration of Jews from Berlin because of press dispatches from abroad which it termed "inaccurate."

News cables from Berlin earlier in the week said police had ordered leaders of the Jewish community there to submit each day the names of 100 Jews who could leave Germany within a fortnight.

These dispatches said there were sufficient names to meet the order for three or four days, but that Jewish leaders held little hope of keeping that pace.

Prices Curbed in Austria

VIENNA, March 6 (AP)—Joseph Bürckel, Commissioner for Austria, announced today that stringent anti-profiteering laws would become effective this week and advised storekeepers not to be slow in reducing prices even before the laws are promulgated.

Beginning today, the Vienna Radio Station is to announce regularly the names of firms who obey promptly. (A representative of Herr Bürckel said Feb. 27 that a 20 per cent reduction in living costs was planned for Austria.)

Meanwhile a columnist writing in the Vienna Völkischer Beobachter criticized so-called "White Jews"—"Aryans" who acquired Jewish businesses cheaply but "wanted to get rich quick the same as the previous owners and therefore raised prices."

The writer said that even some members of the National Socialist Party were included in this group.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Billy Fieldmouse in the Spring

Billy Fieldmouse was chasing his tail outside his home with a hop, skip, and a jump. Every time he caught it, he ran into the kitchen for a nut, and every time he missed it, he just went on trying to catch it again.

Presently he grew a little tired of playing by himself and sat on a twig feeling rather lonely.

"I wish I had another mouse to play with," he thought sadly.

Then he got up, gave another hop, skip and a jump, and missing his tail fell flat on the grass.

"Caw! Caw!" cried a rook, perched on a tree near by. "I saw you. Caw! Caw! Caw!"

"Cheeky thing," cried Billy Fieldmouse and ran back into the kitchen where his mother was putting little packages of sandwiches and nuts and cake into a basket. As she did so she kept saying to herself in a sing-song sort of way, "One-for-Billy, and-one-for-me; two-for-Billy, and-two-for-me."

Then she set down the basket on the table, and giving Billy a small brush made out of meadow grass, said briskly, "Now, if you will please sweep up my kitchen for me I will get the comb and make you nice and tidy for your spring surprise."

"What is spring?" asked Billy Fieldmouse, sweeping the floor as hard as ever he could.

"Spring," said Mrs. Fieldmouse slowly, "is the tickly feeling that gets into your nose when the cold weather stops and the sun comes and the flowers start budding again."

So Billy Fieldmouse put down the little brush made out of meaddow grass, and thrust his head outside.

A Song for Spring

The sun shone very warm and golden on his whiskers, and a passing breeze brought the smell of far woods, the clean, sweet fragrance of damp herbs, the odour of the great world beyond, and many lovely scents of flowers growing and opening about his home. His nostrils twitched and tickled, and he danced back into the kitchen again, and swept up the dust just twice as hard as before.

"I do like spring!" he sang happily.

Mrs. Fieldmouse washed his face with a striped flannel, and combed his fur till it lay sleekly on his back, and then, picking up the basket from the table, she set off with Billy to find the spring surprise.

They trotted down the field, wriggled through the hedge at the bottom, and so found themselves in the main road.

At first Billy felt a little scared. He kept very close indeed to Mrs. Fieldmouse, tripping over her tail whenever a car rushed by. But it wasn't long before they were free of the main road and found themselves in the meadows once more. Billy kept scampering ahead and then running back.

"Look at this!" he cried.

"What is that?"

"Where does the river go to?"

There were so many things to be seen all at once! He had just buried his head in a buttercup when a bee settled on it and he jumped back in surprise. A rabbit waved how-do-you-do in the distance. A little shower of rain came down and they had to shelter beneath two brightly speckled toadstools. A squirrel asked them the way to Topsy Turvy Wood.

When they felt really hungry, which was quite soon, they sat down against a stile and Mrs. Fieldmouse unpacked the tiny bundles of nuts and cake and sandwiches, and they munched very hard in silence.

A Family of Cousins

At the end of their picnic Billy said, "Please, are we coming to my surprise?" for they seemed to have walked a long, long way, and he had never before been further than the bottom of their own meadow.

"Yes, we are just coming to it," Mrs. Fieldmouse replied, and they walked on again, over a little bridge, through a fence, and so into a large field.

"Why!" cried Billy, stopping in surprise as a family of fieldmice was seen coming towards them. "It's Auntie Minnie, and Uncle Henry, and—and—" he went on excitedly, "are those my cousins?" For behind Auntie Minnie and Uncle Henry six little mice came trotting through the grass, all solemn-eyed, and brown, and shy.

Mrs. Fieldmouse beamed, and Billy beamed too. Then he rushed forward to greet his small cousins. They crowded round him, eager to tell their great piece of news.

"We are coming to live next door to you," they squeaked. "We are on our way there now and will be sleeping there tonight."

Billy Fieldmouse could hardly believe his ears. He was so happy that he began to race round and round, and soon they were all playing "Tag," which is a running sort of game, and "Hide-and-Seek," which is a thrilling sort of game, and "Blind-man's Buff," which is a lovely sort of game. After that they joined Mrs. Fieldmouse and Auntie Minnie and Uncle Henry, and drank evening dew out of acorn cups.

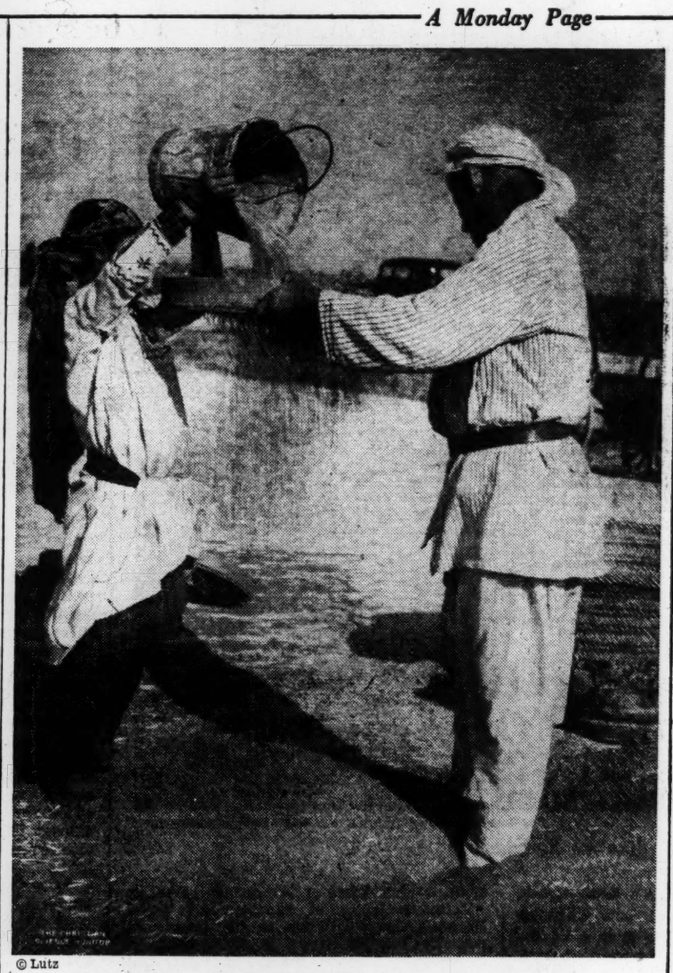
It was almost dark by the time they reached the house where Auntie Minnie and Uncle Henry and their six children were to live. The little mice were so sleepy after their long walk that they could do nothing more than tumble into bed. But in his own small cot next door, Billy was too happy to go to sleep at once.

"I shall never have to hoppity-skip after my own tail any more," he kept saying. "My six little brown cousins will chase it for me!"

Coverlets

Sheets
of rain,
Blankets
of snow,
Help make beds
of flowers grow!

JANNIS PARKER



© Lutz

In Palestine, this is the way they sift wheat to make flour for bread.

Letters That Make Friends

Our Mail Bag

Here is another group of letters from children who want to make friends by writing to others who read this page. When you have chosen the ones with whom you would like to correspond and written your letters to them, look for the paragraphs at the end of this column. They will tell you how to send your first letter.

Detroit, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I would like to hear from any foreign country or this country. I hope to see my name in the Mail Bag. I play baseball and football; winter sports are my best sports, especially ice skating. I take piano lessons.

In school work I like spelling, reading, music and art.

Yours truly,
Alex. McH.

Needham, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I would like to hear from any little girl in any part of the world. I am nine years old.

I like to roller skate and ice skate. Please put my name in the Mail Bag. Yours truly,
Phyllis M.

New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Editor:

I am ten years old and would like to get letters from girls in Hawaii, any part of Europe and the United States.

I shall be glad to exchange titles of stories and poems and tell about the beautiful city of New Orleans and some of its quaint customs.

Sincerely yours,
Myra S.

Decatur, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I wish to correspond with girls of my own age in Australia, Norway or France. My hobby is stamp collecting.

I love reading "The Children's Page" in the Monitor. I am ten years old. Yours truly,
Beverly McM.

Muncie, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I would like to have any girl my age write to me, especially from Canada, Switzerland, South America, England or Sweden.

I enjoy reading The Children's and Young Folks' Pages each week. Waddles, Snubs and Tubby are fine, too. I am eleven years old.

Your friend,
Nancy P.

Arcadia, California

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter to thank you for the Mail Bag.

I am ten years old; my hobbies are reading and drawing. I should like to hear from any boy or girl that is interested in California.

Your friend,
Ellen H.

Pottstown, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with girls of my own age, in the English language, somewhere in America or any foreign country. I am ten years old, in the fourth grade at school, and in my second year at piano lessons.

I am very fond of pets. At present we have a very lovable black curly haired cocker-spaniel dog, a canary bird, some gold fish and a few chickens.

I love to read The Children's Page. Lovingly yours,
Rebecca S. R.

Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

On The Children's Page, I like the stories best.

I would like my name to be put into the Mail Bag. I am ten years old and like swimming, tennis, and ping pong. My best hobby is music.

Yours very truly,
Georgia De M.

Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I would be grateful to hear from any little girl, from anywhere, who would be so kind as to write to me.

I am ten years old. My birthday is on August 6. It is also my mother's wedding anniversary. I take piano lessons and am in the 5A at school.

We live in the suburbs "On the Banks of Crooked Creek." I have two brothers.

Lovingly,
Yvonne Lucille N.

Manoa, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I am enclosing a letter to be sent to one of the girls whose letter was in the Monitor yesterday. I should like to have a letter in the Mail Bag.

I am very fond of reading. I live in Manoa, which is a suburb of Philadelphia. I will be glad to tell about historical places in Philadelphia. I am ten years old.

Very truly yours,
Phyllis R.

Brookline, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I would like to start a correspondence with some girls my own age. I am eleven years old. My hobbies are collecting foreign coins and stamps and I have many stamps to trade. I would be interested in hearing from girls anywhere in any foreign country.

First my grandmother and then my mother began taking the Monitor and it has been coming to our house for twenty years.

Yours sincerely,
Ruth Ann M.

When you write in to the Mail Bag, be sure to give your full name and complete address. We can't ask the postman to deliver letters to you unless we can tell him your full name, the name of your street and the number of your house.

Children in homes of Monitor subscribers may have their names published in the Mail Bag. And we are always glad to get letters from all the children who read The Children's Page, telling us which of its stories and pictures they have liked best and which of their hobbies they enjoy most.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

The Brown Velvet Monkey

"Tic-toc, tic-toc," whispered the cuckoo clock behind the counter. Mr. Jolly, the toymaker, dozed in his chair; White Paws, the kitten, napped on a cushion nearby.

Quieter than the mill pond, quieter than the deep green forest at night, the very stillest place imaginable was the toy shop after the holidays. It was almost empty except for the kitten and Mr. Jolly.

All the animals had left except one—a brown velvet monkey who sat on the tip top shelf forgotten by everyone. His little black monkey eyes were very sad and his little monkey hands were folded sorrowfully.

"No one seems to want me. I suppose I'll have to sit here another year," he said and gave a deep sigh.

"Ting-ting-a-ling," sang the bell over the toy shop door. Mr. Jolly sat up and opened his eyes. The kitten stretched and jumped from his cushion. Through the door walked a smiling lady, bundled in furs and a bit of bright ribbon in her fur cap.

"Excuse me, but I should like to buy a monkey, one that can do tricks," she said.

"Umph-umph," Mr. Jolly looked about as if he expected a monkey to appear before him. "Perhaps you had best try the pet shop, it's only the second block beyond here."

"Oh, no, I don't mean a real monkey," the lady petted White Paws as she talked. "I mean a little brown velvet monkey. I had one when I was a child, and now I want to buy one for my niece who is coming from far away to pay me a visit."

"Umph-umph. A pink wool elephant wouldn't do?" asked Mr. Jolly as he took a piece of cloth from a case and traced the pattern with a fat forefinger.

"No, it must be a monkey, a brown velvet monkey with black shoe button eyes," said the lady, peering into every case, hoping to discover the toy she wished.

"Who called me?" asked the little monkey for he had heard the lady speak. "Mr. Jolly has forgotten I am here; somehow I must get down to them." And he wriggled and wiggled and wiggled and wriggled until he tumbled "plump," right on the counter in front of the toy maker.

"Just what I wanted," cried the smiling lady and she held the little monkey up to the light. He nodded and bowed and clapped his hands in joy.

"A fine monkey, one of the very best I ever made," said Mr. Jolly. "I can't understand how I forgot him at holiday time but fortunate for you that I did."

Carefully he tucked the brown velvet monkey in a soft bed of tissue paper, tied the box with a big green bow and handed it to the lady.

"Thank you, ma'am, and come again," he said.

"Thank you and I knew we shall love our new pet," she answered.

Inside the box the little monkey rubbed his nose happily and then closed his eyes to sleep. He must take a rest now for he expected to be very busy giving a little girl a merry welcome.

© Lutz

On the shore of the Lake of Galilee, cows have wandered down to the water to drink.

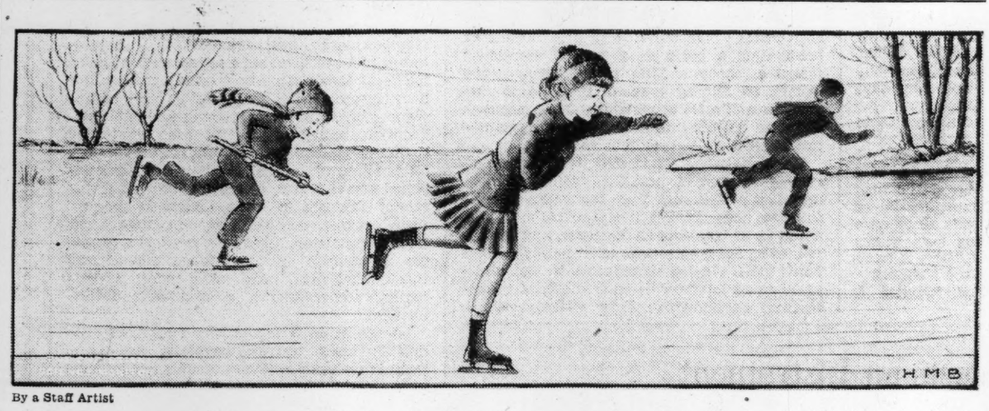
Welcome for the Dawn

Night took her stars and vanished;
The robins spread the news.
Then Day came down the hillside
In rosy gown and shoes.

"It's morning!" shrilled the barnyards.
"It's morning!" breathed the trees.
The Day stared down the mouseholes
And touched the sleepy bees.

She cleared the webby garden
She knocked on little doors—
And all the squirrel housewives
Came out and swept their floors.

MIRIAM CLARK POTTER



By a Staff Artist

Lottie and Her New Skates

Lottie sat down at the edge of the pond and took off her skates. She had been skating alone on the tiny pond; across the meadow, on a big pond, the other children skated. Lottie could hear them laugh and shout. Sometimes they sang as they skated along.

Lottie stood still and watched them, their red mittens waving, their skates shining. But Lottie would not go to them. She wanted to be alone because her skates were new and she had thought, "Perhaps some little girl will ask me to let her try them on, and I want them all to myself."

Now the skates lay bright and shiny on the smooth ice. Lottie stopped to pick them up and a voice close by said, "Hullo, little Lottie. Been skating, have you?"

Lottie turned and saw the tall wood-cutter whom she often met crossing the meadow.

"Have you had a good time?" the wood-cutter asked.

"No," Lottie answered and, as if she hadn't meant to, she looked toward the big pond where the other children were skating.

The wood-cutter looked too. "How is it you're not over there with the other children?" he asked.

"Because," she answered, "because I have new skates and I thought someone would ask to try them."

The wood-cutter took hold of her chin and raised it gently. "Lottie, Lottie," he said, "would you have a good time? Would you be happy?"

"Yes," Lottie whispered.

"Then play with the other children," the wood-cutter said. "Share your skates and they will share their joy with you!" The next minute he was gone, walking across the meadow to the forest.

Lottie stood very still looking at her skates.

"I'll do what he says," she said aloud, and across the meadow she ran.

The children saw her coming. They waved their red mittens and shouted,

"Lottie, Lottie, come skate with us!"

A small boy ran to the edge of the pond and helped her put on her skates.

"If you like," he said, "I'll teach you how to write your name on the ice."

Suddenly Lottie felt happy. Suddenly she was laughing.

"Yes," she answered, "I should like you to teach me after I've gone around the pond."

A little girl caught her arm and together they skated off.

She skated to Jessie at the far end of the pond. Jessie sat next her in the schoolroom, and sometimes Jessie helped her with her work.

"Would you like to try my new skates, Jessie?" she asked.

Jessie was delighted. "They are very pretty skates," she said, "I should like to try them."

Lottie stood at the edge of the pond and watched Jessie skate away laughing. That was fun too, giving fun to Jessie.

The sun had set when the tall wood-cutter came out of the forest and crossed the meadow. The children were still skating.

"Mr. Wood-cutter," a happy voice shouted, "you were right you know!"

The wood-cutter turned and saw Lottie skating arm in arm with a little playmate and waving her red mitten gayly.

(These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Music for Junior

Sharps Are Higher—Flats Are Lower

By Nicolas Slonimsky

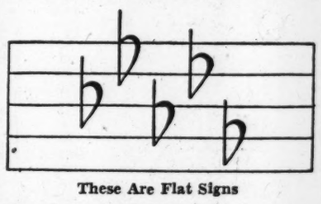
Do you know that dance musicians call the piano simply, 88? Eighty-eight is the number of keys on the piano, counting the white ones and the black ones.

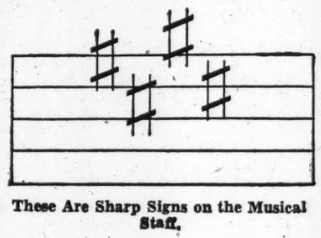
The black keys are sharps or flats. Sharp means higher, and flat means lower. The same black key may be called a sharp, or a flat. For instance, C sharp is the same as D flat because, if you count from C, it is higher; if you count from D, it is lower.

If you name the five black keys in every octave in sharps, they will be C sharp, D sharp, F sharp, G sharp, and A sharp. If you count in flats, the same five notes will be D flat, E flat, G flat, A flat, and B flat.

Even the white keys can be called sharps or flats, for instance B is lower than C, and so C flat will be the same note as B. F is higher than E, and so E sharp will be the same note as F.

And you can have two flats or two sharps. Two flats, or a double flat as they are called, make a note two half steps lower. For instance, D double flat will be C. Two sharps, or a double sharp, make a note two half steps higher. For instance, C double sharp is the same as D.

A double sharp is written like a little cross; a double flat is written simply as two flat signs one after another. You can even have three sharps or three flats, but I have never seen them used in print.

These Are Flat Signs

Why should we have flats and sharps instead of only flats or only sharps?" you may ask. Well, we certainly could get along with just sharps—and no flats, or with just flats—and no sharps, and we could write music just with sharps or just with flats. It is a matter of spelling. We learn in school that night must be spelled n-i-g-h-t, and not n-i-t-e. A word often means something quite different when you spell it differently. Soul and sole sound quite the same, just as C sharp and D flat sound just the same on the piano. But certainly there is a great difference between the meaning of soul and sole.

These Are Sharp Signs on the Musical Staff.

(These stories about music are appearing on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

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Sizzling Bacon—Um-m!

They have fun

Joyful voices ringing through the woods indicate that campers know how to have a good time. It's a great thing for boys and girls—this being part of a group, living and playing together, and learning how to co-operate. The joys of camping are available at camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Consult the advertisements appearing on the Children's Page, Mondays, and the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

The Home Forum

I've Been to Coole Park

"The trees are in their autumn beauty,
The woodland paths are dry,
Under the October twilight the water
Mirrors a still sky;
Upon the brimming water among the stones
Are nine and fifty swans."

"I THINK that's the loveliest thing Yeats ever wrote. That whole poem is exquisite."

"It is lovely. I'd like to have seen those swans. I'd like to have seen Coole."

"I've been to Coole Park."

"How do you mean? You never told me."

"There wasn't anything to tell. I've been there. That's all."

"Well, tell me about it anyway."

* * *

"WE WERE IN a little place near Gort in County Galway. It was in or around the early days of the century. I suppose I was about eleven years old; and Meggie and I had been sent down to stay at the Rectory for a few weeks. We had a riotous time. There were three boys of about our own age and we all ran wild.

"But this afternoon the Rector's eldest daughter—she was quite grown-up and so in authority at times—had collared Jimmy and me and told us to wash our hands and faces, because she was going over to Lady Gregory's for eggs."

"For eggs?"

"Yes, for eggs. I remember that part distinctly. I suppose they sold them or something. Anyway, I know we were both aggrieved and insulted. But we did put on some kind of a clean smock and suit and went off with Nora in the pony-cart."

"Did you see Lady Gregory? What was she like?"

"We didn't see anybody. Lady Gregory was out, and I felt rather cheated because I was interested in Knights and Ladies at the time, being vaguely King Arthurish in my tastes. But I was not too upset at missing them, because we had several in our town, and I did not then know that Lady Gregory would be different."

* * *

"YOU DIDN'T SEE anybody at all? Not even Yeats, or Synge, or someone like that?"

"I didn't even see a swan. I didn't even see the lake. We drove through the demesne, which was soft and leafy and green as Ireland is in July, and I thought dimly that it was a pretty park and forgot to be cross about being clean and dressed up. And then I suppose we got the eggs and were told the family were out and drove away home to supper."

"You mean to say you had the whole beginning of the Irish Theater Movement under your grimy little paws—don't tell me again you'd washed them—and you never even noticed what ground you were standing on not to say driving over?"

"No, I'm sorry. I didn't. I didn't even know Yeats' name for years afterwards, when I was suddenly submerged in him, and not very clear about him even then. But that was in Truslove and Hanson's Bookshop—in Oxford Street."

"But I always go to the one at the top of Sloane Street."

"Well, you remember Buzzards, don't you? Do they still make wedding-cakes? That was almost next door to Truslove's; you could go in and have cakes and ices there after you had bought yourself out in books."

"You'd better stick to your subject. I suppose at least, when you were older, you went to the Abbey Theater in Dublin?"

"No, I didn't. When I was in Dublin, I went to the Pantomime or the latest Musical Comedy."

"I give you up as hopeless."

"Well, I did go in London, when the Abbey Players came there and took the town by storm. But I spent most of the time sitting on the stairs in the lobby."

"What for?"

"Oh, I thought Synge was too gloomy."

"But you got to reading Yeats eventually?"

"Yes, I did. I don't say I understood his mysticism or even liked all of his poems, but his rhythms enthralled me. I used to go round chanting things about the lonely in heart. But I don't like fairies."

"No?"

"I've thought it over since then, and I suppose one didn't wake up about the new poetry movement in Ireland because one was a part of it oneself. I don't mean that one was a character out of a Yeats' poem or anything of that sort; but that one was, so to speak, in the midst of the things the new poets and playwrights were trying to revivify and did to a great extent put some new life into. As children, we were wandering vaguely round in the atmosphere Yeats and the rest of them were trying to put over to the cultured of the world. I know it doesn't make sense; but, you see, we were in some way living the stuff Yeats was thinking about. We knew the sights and sounds of Ireland at first hand. We'd seen the swans rise, and the duck lift into the air, on a dark cool morning before sunrise, on the edge of the bog. We'd heard the snipe call and the geese honk overhead. We knew how gently the lake water lapped on the shore. In Ireland, you live poetry; you don't always need to read it. The very peasants are poets, and even their ordinary speech is poetry. So, when we went to see the Abbey Players, they were to us the common round, except they had usually got some accents wrong."

* * *

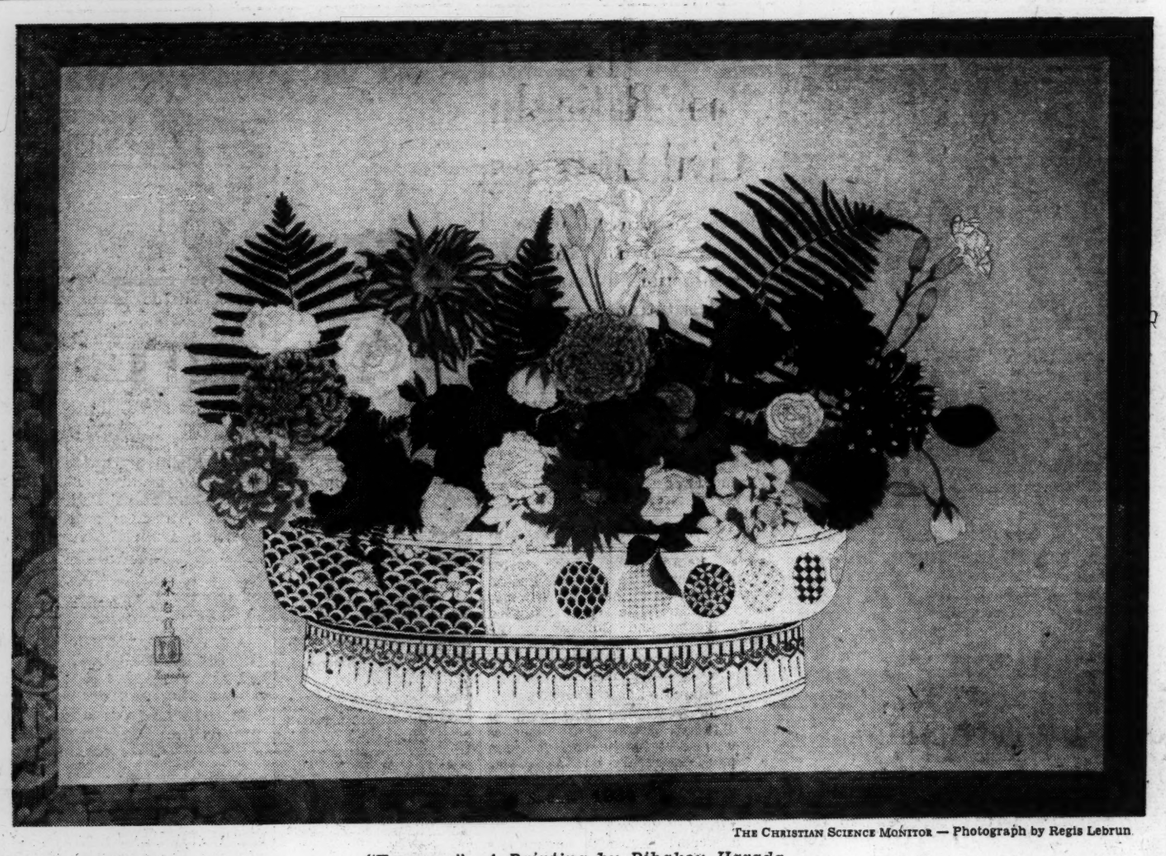
"THE ARGUMENT SOUNDS specious, but I suppose there is something in it."

"I think there is. But I have always been sorry that I did not jump out of the pony-cart, that day in Coole Park, and run down to the lake to see the swans. I might have found a long-legged, spectacled, dark youngish man sitting there watching the water, and hearing and seeing all those infinitesimal things that poets see and hear, and that are hidden from the duller ears and eyes of most of us. He might have been twisting over some of those lines, which he was to write later in that lovely lyric about the swans at Coole, which ends like this:

But now they drift on the still water
Mysterious, beautiful;
Among what rushes will they build,
By what lake's edge or pool
Delight men's eyes when I awake some day
To find they have flown away?

Yeats must have loved Coole very much."

A. J. S.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Regis Lebrun

"FLOWERS": *A Painting by Rihakou Harada*

THE painting "Flowers" is a characteristic example of how Rihakou Harada handles this subject. He presents it in a rhythmical and formal manner which gives a charming decorative effect. Eastern artists are taught from earliest childhood to draw and paint with a view to design and expression. Many of Harada's most luminous pictures are inspired by the Japanese love of flowers. The paintings show a delicate and harmonious coloring and each flower is painted with meticulous care for the smallest details. The artist uses for his colors the powder of semi-precious stones: coral for such flowers as carnations and asters, jade for ferns, and lapis for the rich blue of the dish in which they are arranged.

"Flowers" was bought for a private collection in France during the Paris exhibition of Harada's works at the Bernheim Art Gallery in 1937. At the same time the French Government acquired three of this artist's paintings. European lovers of Japanese art prefer Harada's flower pictures to his landscapes, probably because they find them easier to understand. While his method of painting on silk is ancient, his inspiration is of our period. He is a mixture of modernism and of the tradition of his own country. One might say of his style that it is a new interpretation of the Japanese classical method.

Dawn on the Amazon

EVEN the combined effects of a sleepless, shelterless night and the righteous wrath within our breasts could not dull the beauty and excitement of that hour-and-a-half trip down the river to the launch. By excitement, in this instance, I do not mean rapids or crocodiles or speed; I mean the clean, sharp thrill that comes to one who is awake in a perfect daybreak, feeling the world about him beginning to stir, watching nature's solemn magic of preparation for the sun. It was still dark when we pushed off from Bermudez' mud-bank into the quiet stream—dark, but with a faintly growing pallor that lent to everything it touched a strange and misty unreality. Since there was only one outboard motor between the two canoes, they had been lashed together, gunwale to gunwale. As we gathered speed the dark waters foamed and swished in the narrow space between the two craft, and in the stern of the larger, the propeller beat out its muffled whirr.

Below Bermudez, the Pichis begins to widen and its water, clear and transparent in its upper reaches, becomes an opaque tan. There was no ripple, no faintest motion on its surface as the slim prows of the two dugouts cut it in a double furrow. We lay back against the mail sacks, watching the river and shore slide past. Imperceptibly the outline of things sharpened. The vegetation that overhung the banks sucked colour from the brightening sky; presently the trees and undergrowth were no longer grey, but green, and we could see them dripping with the moisture of early morning. Behind its riverfront screen the forest silence was suddenly, magically turned into a wild cacophony of bird and insect sounds. And with that startling abruptness characteristic of tropic dawn and dusk, the sun was all at once lying upon the horizon, its long level beams streaming across the tree tops.—JAMES RAMSEY ULLMAN, in "The Other Side of the Mountain." (London: Gollancz. New York: Carrick & Evans.)

Universal Brotherhood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE opening stanza of a well-known hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 105), typifies the prayer of all earnest Christians today:

"Help us to help each other, Lord,
Each other's cross to bear;
Let each his friendly aid afford,
And feel his brother's care."

Modern invention has reduced, measurably, the limitations of time and distance. Today, the so-called foreign country is our next-door neighbor. Through the medium of the radio, we are informed of current events as they occur. As a result, the problems arising across the miles of ocean, which demand attention, immediately become a part of our thought. It is, therefore, essential that all right-thinking people should develop and maintain an attitude of universal brotherhood.

The Golden Rule still remains the highest standard for the expression of this brotherhood. It applies both in the simplest dealings with our immediate neighbor and in the most complex diplomatic and other relationships with our fellow men at large. We do not hesitate to share our garden tools with the man next door. How much more, then, should we be willing to share our spiritual benefits with a group of individuals called a nation!

However, should the borrower next door misuse that which we have lent him, we may justly refuse to be allied with such a practice. In other words, the mere preaching of peace and brotherly kindness is insufficient. The essential part is the practicing of our highest concept of good. In his parable of the good Samaritan, Jesus not only rebuked hypocrisy, but also indicated the practical nature of true religion.

Today Christian Science is teaching that same practical religion, the same Christ, Truth, and it is demonstrating that, unfailingly, are its students benefited by applying the truth, by right thinking about themselves and their neighbor, and all mankind. It is teaching that the right concept of God, of His perfect creation, man and the universe, is fundamental to the demonstration of harmony.

The real man, Christian Science shows, is not material, having animal propensities. He is not hating and hated. He is not warring nor warred upon. He is not something to be overpowered before he can overpower. Christian Science teaches that man is loving, kind, compassionate, for he is the very image of divine Love, God. Jesus exhibited all these qualities and taught his followers to do likewise.

Paul wrote to the workers in the church at Rome (Romans 13:10), "Love worketh no ill to his neighbour: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law." The love which does no harm to one's fellow man is that expression of the Christ-spirit which was so perfectly exemplified by Jesus during his ministry. He was often wrongly accused, yet he retaliated in no way, but healed and blessed. Christian Science teaches such a love, which, unheralded, causes one to seek, as Mary Baker Eddy says, one's "own in another's good" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 518). Such an expression of love truly fulfills the law of Love.

All forms of aggression, greed, hatred, desire for war, and the like, arise primarily from a wrong concept of God, with its attendant fear. Belief in evil or the power of evil is disbelief in God. This naturally breeds fear, for ignorance is the very foundation of such a state of thought. John wrote (I John 4:16, 18): "He that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him. . . . There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear." Thus, we see, the solution to our problem of overcoming fear of or distrust of a neighboring nation will be accomplished as we gain the right understanding of God and His perfect government of His creation, and as we express the love which "dwelleth in God." The acceptance and realization of the fact that, since there is one God, there is but one creation—spiritual and unified—enables one effectually to apply this understanding for the alleviation of human suffering.

Unity of thought regarding God and His creation engenders brotherly love, which precludes the possibility of inhuman warfare. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 340) "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfills the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.'" And on page 467 she further states: "It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love. Mankind will become perfect in proportion as this fact becomes apparent, war will cease and the true brotherhood of man will be established."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Általános Testvériség

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

EGY jól ismert himnusz (A Krisztusi Tudomány Zsolozsma Könyve, 105sz.) első verse így jellemzi minden őszinte keresztyén mai imáját:

„Segíts minket, Urunk, hogy egymáson segíthessünk,
Hogy egymás keresztjét hordozhassuk,
Adjon mindenki baráti segélyéből,
És érezze testvére gondoskodását."

A modern találmányok mérhetően csökkentették az idő és a távolság korlátozásait. Az úgynevezett külország ma tőszomszédunkká lett. A ráció útján értesülve vagyunk a napi eseményekről, amint megtörténnek. Ennek eredményeképen az óceánon túli problémák, melyek figyelmünket követelik, azonnal a mi gondolataink benső részévé válnak. Ezért tehát alapvető fontosságu dolog, hogy minden helyesen gondolkozó ember az általános testvériség magatartását fejlessze ki és tartsa fenn.

Ezen testvériség külső kifejezésének még mindég az Arany Szabály a legmagasabb standardja. Egyformán alkalmazható a közvetlen szomszédunkkal való legegyszerűbb dolgainkban és általában embertársainkkal való bonyolult diplomáciai és egyéb viszonyainkban. Habozás nélkül osztjuk meg kerti szerszámainkat a szomszédban lakó emberrel. Mennyivel inkább kelljen hajlandónak lennünk arra, hogy osszuk meg a szellemi áldásainkat az egyének csoportjaival, melyeket nemzeteknek neveznek!

Ha azonban a szomszédban lakó kölcsönözö rosszra fordítja azt amit neki kölcsön adtunk, akkor jogosan véget vethetünk az ilyen összeköttetésnek. Más szóval nem elég hogy csak prédikáljuk a békét és a testvéri szeretetet; fontos az, hogy a' jóról tartott legmagasabb eszméinket tényleg gyakoroljuk is. A jó szamaritánusról szóló hasonlatával Jézus nemcsak megrótta az álszenteskedést, hanem rámutatott az igazi vallás praktikus voltára is.

Ma a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) ugyanazt a praktikus vallást tanítja, ugyanazt a Krisztust, vagy Igazságot, és bebizonyítja, hogy tanulóit kivétel nélkül megáldja, amint ők az igazságot az önmaguk, a szomszédjaik és az egész emberiség felöli helyes gondolkozás útján tényleg alkalmazzák is. Azt tanítja, hogy az Istennek és az Ő tökéletes teremtésének, az embernek és a világegyetemnek helyes felfogása alapvető fontosságu a harmónia bebizonyításában.

A Krisztusi Tudomány megmutatja, hogy a valódi ember nem állati tulajdonságokkal biró anyag; hogy ő nem gyülöl és nem gyülölt; nem visel háborút és nem háborúskodnak ellene sem; hogy ő nem valami amit le kell igázni hogy mást le ne igázzon. A Krisztusi Tudomány azt tanítja, hogy az igazi ember szeretetteljes, jószivü és irgalmas, mert az Istennek, az isteni Szeretetnek a valódi képmása. Jézus e tulajdonságokat fejezte ki és követöit arra tanította, hogy hasonlóképen cselekedjenek.

Pál ezt írta a római templom tagjainak (Róm. 13:10): „A szeretet nem illeti gonosszal a felebarátot. Annakokáért a törvénynek betöltése a szeretet." A szeretet, mely nem illeti gonosszal a felebarátainkat, a krisztusi szellemnek azon kifejezése, melynek Jézus adta meg az életével a tökéletes példáját. Bár gyakran vádolták meg igazságtalanúl, semmiféle bozúra nem gondolt, hanem mindenkit gyógyitott és megáldott. A Krisztusi Tudomány erre a szeretetre tanít, mely, mint azt Mary Baker Eddy mondja, arra késztet, hogy „a saját javunkat egy más javában keressük" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával, 518 old.). A szeretetnek egy ilyen kifejezése tényleg betölti a Szeretet törvényét.

Az erőszak, kapzsiság, gyülölet, háború utáni vágy, stb. minden formája főképen az Istennek hamis fogalmából és az azt kisérő félelemből származnak. A gonoszba, vagy a gonosz hatalmába vetett hit hitetlenség Isten iránt. Ez természetesen félelmet okoz, mert az ilyen elmeállapotnak tudatlanság az alapja. János ezt irta (I János 4:16, 18): „A ki a szeretetben marad, az Istenben marad, és az Isten ő benne. . . . A szeretetben nincs félelem; sőt a teljes szeretet kiüzi a félelmet." Ebből látjuk, hogy ha az a problémánk, hogy egy szomszédos nemzet iránti bizalmatlanságon, vagy a tőlük való félelmen kell felülemelkednünk, annak megoldását azon mértékben fogjuk megtalálni, amennyiben megértjük hogy mi az Isten, s hogy ő az ő teremtését tökéletességgel kormányozza, és amennyiben azt a szeretetet fejezzük ki, mely „Istenben marad." Azon ténynek megértése és elfogadása, hogy mert egy az Isten, tehát csak egy féle a teremtés is—szellemi és egyességben élő—képessé tesz minket arra, hogy ezt a tudást az emberiség szenvedéseinek csökkentésére fordithassuk.

Istenre és az ő teremtésére vonatkozó gondolat-egyesség testvéri szeretetet hoz létre, mely az embertelen háborúskodást lehetetlenné teszi. Mrs. Eddy ezt írja (Science and Health, 340. old.): „A végtelen egy Isten, a jó, egyesiti az embereket és a nemzeteket; alkotja az emberi testvériséget; véget vet a háborúskodásnak; teljesiti a Szentirást ‚Szeresd felebarátodat mint tenmagadat.'" És a 467. oldalon igy folytatja: „Alaposan meg kell érteni, hogy az egész emberiségnek egy Elméje van, egy Istene és Atyja, egy Élete, Igazsága és Szeretete. Az emberiség oly arányban lesz tökéletes, amenyniben ez a tény meg fog előtte jelenni, amikor is meg fog szünni a háború és az emberiség igazi testvérisége fog véglegesen létre jönni."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

Poem for a Potted Hyacinth

I THINK I could dispense with bread
Whereon my body-self is fed
For long, if need be, that my sill
Hold one mauve hyacinth to fill
The hungering of the other me
That would be fed incessantly!

ELAINE V. EMANS

Little Joseph Hofmann Selects an Instrument

ONE day Cazimir Hofmann, formerly the leader of the orchestra in Cracow, and a friend of ours, asked if I could introduce to Louis Grossman his boy, then six or seven years old. He was anxious to hear Mr. Grossman's opinion about little Joseph's talent.

I promised at once to comply with his wish, though it was not such an easy task as it seemed, for, although Louis Grossman was a very kind-hearted man, and many a young musician came to the front through his influence, yet I remembered that he had a strong aversion to small prodigies. He used to say that not one of the wonderful children he knew had amounted to anything. "The wonder disappears when they grow up, and nothing remains but the child."

In spite of this opinion and my knowledge of his prejudice, I did not hesitate to render Mr. Hofmann the slight service he asked of me, and I went directly to Grossman's house. After some hesitation he consented to hear the boy, and appointed an hour for the meeting.

I can even now see Joseph Hofmann's tiny figure wrapped up warmly from head to foot. When between Mr. Hofmann and myself we had taken off little Joseph's wraps and gaiters, I took him by the hand, and we entered the reception room, where Mr. Grossman was waiting to greet us.

I introduced father and son. The little artist never even looked at the host, but directed his eyes towards the upright piano. After having examined that instrument for a while, he looked at all four corners of the room, then at his father, and when Mr. Grossman asked him to play, he stood before the piano with his hands in his pockets, and after a moment's suspense, he said:—

"I will not play on that thing."

Our host was so surprised at that tiny person's pluck and impertinence that he forgot to laugh. He looked at me for a moment; then, with a loud outburst of merriment, said, "Well, I suppose I have to humor this young Mozart," and with "Come along, little man, I will give you your choice," he walked ahead and took us to his piano wareroom.

Little Joseph went from one piano to another, touching the keys lightly, and finally he sat in front of one of them and struck a few chords.

When Mr. Grossman heard the tone of the instrument, he said, smiling, "That brat chose my best Steinway," and he at once became interested in the boy. He let him play and improvise, and was so pleased with the abnormal knowledge of harmony in the child that he declared it was the first time in his life he had heard anything like it in a boy of seven.

While he was talking to Mr. Hofmann, giving his advice as to the future conduct of Joseph's studies, that diminutive personage was placidly eating chocolates offered him by Madame Grossman, who some moments before had quietly entered the hall.—From "Memories and Impressions of Helena Modjeska." (New York: Macmillan.)

The Fruit of Friendship and Hospitality

DID you ever notice the carved pineapples upon the gateposts and above the doorways of old Colonial houses, and speculate upon their significance?

Even on modern houses and furniture, pineapples, usually highly conventionalized, are favorite decorative motifs, yet very few persons know why these fruits should be so widely used for such purposes.

When the Spaniards first reached the West Indies they found the Indians cultivating the luscious fruit which the natives called anana. But the Dons, struck by its resemblance to a giant pine-cone in form, christened the new fruit piña which the English translated to "pine" and, to distinguish the fruit from the evergreen tree, they added "apple." Perhaps because it was such a highly esteemed fruit, or possibly for some other reason, the Indians had adopted the pineapple as the symbol of friendship or hospitality, and the Europeans soon learned that if they came upon an Indian hut or village with pineapples or pineapple tops placed beside the entrance, they would be welcomed and received hospitably. . . . But the idea of the pineapple-symbol of friendship took the fancy of the romantic-minded Dons who carried it back to Spain. From Spain the custom spread to England, and from Britain the colonists carried it to Virginia and New England, and wherever they built their homes they placed carved or painted pineapples beside or above the entrances to indicate that visitors could be assured of a friendly welcome. . . .

No one knows with certainty just where in America the pineapple originated, or for how many centuries it had been cultivated by the Indians before the arrival of the Europeans. It is probably as ancient as the potato or many other cultivated American fruits and vegetables, for it must have required an almost immeasurable time for the Indian agriculturists to have developed the inedible, hard fruit of the wild plant into a luscious, juicy, tender-fleshed fruit. Probably, too, the pineapple was first cultivated and developed by the Central American or South American races of the lowlands and not by the Incas or pre-Incas whose vast array of food plants was developed in the cool highlands of the Andes, for the pineapple is essentially a tropical plant requiring an abundance of warmth for its best development.—From "Foods America Gave the World," by A. HYATT VERRILL, in collaboration with OTIS W. BARRETT. (Boston: Page.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . . . $12.00 Three months . . $3.00
Six months . . . . $6.00 One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
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Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

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Planet only 36,000,000 miles away on July 27 when astronomers will seek new discoveries.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Astronomers big and little are already currying their interstellar-flying steeds for the July 27 approach of Mars. It's no Wellesian drama sketch this time. On that date the mystery planet will be within 36,000,000 miles of Earth and it will be nearly 50 times as bright then as it is in the morning sky right now. Will telescopes be able to distinguish more than the Martian polar ice fields, storms and dust clouds that indicate an atmosphere? Will they throw any new light on the meaning of those Martian lines believed by Schiaparelli and Lowell to be "canals," evidence of intelligent beings inhabiting another of the sun's minor planets? Probably not, according to most astronomers, but Mars hasn't been this close to Earth since 1924, and on clear nights there'll be very little observing time lost around July 27.

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These are rush days for the Boston division of the Federal Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, since about every other homestead in Ireland is sending shamrocks to America in time for St. Patrick's Day. Because they can't be grown here, and because the senders are so careful about observing the rule that no soil is to be included, the Bureau makes shamrock entry easier than it does for most foreign plants. In recent years, shamrocks constituted more than one fourth of all imported plants inspected at Boston and Chicago, while at New York, more than half the inspected packages each year are shamrocks.

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Stories of honesty are finding their ways into news columns nowadays—where reports of thefts have usually been more conspicuous. Last week a Quincy woman got back a $100 bill she had given to a taxicab driver, thinking it was a single dollar. After she had told the police and they had located the driver, he looked through his roll of dollar bills and was as surprised as they were to find the $100 bill among them. That was inadvertent honesty, of course, but in Philadelphia about the same time, the direct and complete honesty of a whole street crowd was reported. A woman dropped a pocketbook. It opened and a gust of wind scattered $1,000 over the sidewalk and street in $10 and $20 bills. Dozens of men and women grabbed them—and handed back every one.

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Testimonial dinners to manufacturing concerns—a fitting recognition of employee co-operation—instead of to individuals at the head of them, are one of the many innovations made in recent years by the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia—which is in close contact with many research workers and institutions in Boston. Its friends here learned today that there will be a testimonial event of this kind at the institute on March 31 in honor of five companies concerned in the development of a new type of laminated safety glass, expected to add greatly to the safety of motorists. The U. S. Bureau of Standards found it five times more bendable than present types and 10 times more effective against shattering when temperatures are low. A demonstration of the properties of the new glass is to be given to the leaders in the fields of physical science, industry, education and highway safety who are expected to go to the Institute for the occasion.

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Quentin Roosevelt, son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt, recently started out on an interesting mission. He is going to China in search of rare Nashi scrolls. Incidentally, he hopes to run across a specimen of the sacred Golden Monkey for Harvard's Peabody Museum. Discussing the trip, on the eve of his departure, this was perhaps his most enthusiastic comment: "It certainly will be a relief to get away from the New England climate!"

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"All work and no play" won't "make Jack a dull boy" if the WPA's recreation project in Boston can help it. Quietly, but very successfully, it is proving the value of putting men back to play as well as to work. With handicrafts, musical groups, dramatic clubs, lectures, study groups and games it is brightening the outlook of thousands of Bostonians by introducing them to new interests or by giving them the opportunity to develop old ones. The 18 adult recreation game rooms have been especially well used lately, officials say. Last week 2,103 individuals made a total of 7,663 visits to these rooms. They played a variety of games, ranging from table tennis to checkers. Crime prevention authorities were particularly pleased to notice that 67 per cent of these game players were young men and women of the age-group which they are most concerned.

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Every spring, thousands of homeowners, recalling where lawns looked thin last summer, scatter much expensive grass seed in the hope that a dense stand of green will hide the bare spots. Experienced researchers of the United States Department of Agriculture warn, however, that by far the most frequent cause of thin turf is infertile soil. Sowing fresh seed is likely to be a waste of money and effort unless the soil is first fertilized enough to support a heavy growth of lawn grass. If the soil is made fertile enough, the sod may thicken up without additional seeding.

Businessman Has His Own Roof Garden

Arthur Palme

Nice Promise for Days Not So Far Ahead

No, it won't be long before gardens are flourishing and lawn mowers humming, and even now cold frames are showing tender shoots of green.

H. O. Stephens is Power Transformer Engineer at the Pittsfield Works of General Electric and his absorbing hobby is the raising of office petunias, grown just outside the window. The garden is almost an institution among employees. The office is located on the fourth floor of the large office building, hence is really located on a section of the roof. Among other hobbies, Stephens is an accomplished musician, member of the Pittsfield Symphony Orchestra and organizer of the Stanley Club Symphony Orchestra of about 100 young boys and girls.

Maine Finds Welfare Needs Exceed Budget by $549,000

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 6 — Maine legislators learned with abruptness, this week, that if the State is going to carry on its welfare program for the remainder of the fiscal year on the scale which need seems to dictate it will be necessary to dip into the sinking fund in the amount of $549,000 to prevent overdrafts.

Fortunately, there is a sinking fund of $722,379 available, but naturally legislators dislike to cut so substantially into it fearing that other unscheduled emergencies may later arise. However, the State's financial condition is good.

To legislators who deal in cold cash, the revelation that the welfare program will far exceed its budget brought home more forcefully that the State's poor relief problem is extremely serious, even to the point reached in 1933-35.

In view of these rising expenses the report of a special commission delegated to investigate the Welfare Department with the idea of recommending administrative economies is awaited with considerable interest. The conditions which have been revealed show plainly that current departmental expenses for the current fiscal year must be augmented although, judging from reports, future old-age assistance programs have been receiving more attention.

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Aroostook Situation

No report has been made yet on the Aroostook County relief situation where conditions as reported by Dr. George H. Coombs, now resigned head of the Bureau of Health were sharply disputed by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows. A National Youth Administration commission is now conducting an investigation of general conditions in the region but the State has not done so.

Meanwhile, the Aroostook situation is subject for much discussion. F. Scott Kittredge, for the National Emergency Council, co-ordinating head of Federal agencies in the State, piqued at Governor Barrow's statements that Aroostook County conditions had been "over dramatized" and that carloads of Federal food were not needed, cited figures compiled by State officials concerning the Aroostook relief problem.

Figures show that while the average number on relief in other sections of Maine is 61 persons per 1,000 population, the ratio in Aroostook is 102 to every 1,000 and that the number of families getting Federal food totaled 5,514 representing nearly 30,000 persons. In the 12 months to Feb. 1 it was stated Aroostook County received $165,000's worth of Federal foodstuffs, including apples, grapefruit, canned milk, oranges, prunes.

Auditor Fox Charges Laxity

A story of lax budgetary operations in Boston that left members of the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance fairly blinking their eyes in wonder, was unfolded at the State House today by City Auditor Charles J. Fox and Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

Their story of a city that actually operates six months of the year without a budget was told in connection with their plea that a new law be adopted compelling the Mayor to submit, and the City Council to adopt, a budget by Jan. 1 of each year.

The Bill was filed at the instigation of Councilor Henry L. Shattuck, former Harvard treasurer, who pointed out to the Committee today, through a letter read by Mr. Loeffler, that far from having the budget ready at the start of the fiscal year, which in Boston is Jan. 1, the city officials hardly start to work on it by that time and usually three to six months of the year elapse before it is finally adopted.

Top-Down Laxity

This causes laxity all down the line, Auditor Fox asserted. He pointed out that his department cannot exercise auditing control over the departments for nearly half of every year simply because there is no budget to control.

In addition, Auditor Fox pointed out, the tax bills cannot be made up and sent out because the tax rate can't be set until the budget is adopted. As a consequence it is early summer before the bills go out and delayed payments are a natural result.

Mr. Fox agreed it would be hard on the Budget Commissioner for a year or two to push the budget out on time, but insisted the start should be made.

Time for Action

The Shattuck Bill provides that the Mayor shall submit a budget to the City Council a full 30 days before the end of the fiscal year. If the Council fails to approve the budget during this 30 day period, the law would have the Mayor's budget automatically become effective. If, on the other hand, the Mayor fails to submit a budget, the law provides that the budget for the previous year shall be effective.

In years when a new Mayor is inaugurated, it is provided that 15 days will be given for any changes he wishes to make. Auditor Fox suggested that 15 days was short, that 45 days might be better.

Mr. Fox said that Mayor Tobin wished to be recorded in favor of the Shattuck Bill.

Mr. Loeffler emphasized the consequence of a loose budget system, explaining that under modern government the budget is the key control and that a breakdown of its effectiveness brought looseness all through the financial structure.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Rain this afternoon, followed by clearing; generally fair and colder tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 20's; continued cold Tuesday night; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds, shifting to west and northwest.

Maine: Cloudy with rain this afternoon and in east and north portions tonight; colder in west portion late tonight; Tuesday generally fair and much colder, except snow flurries in north portion.

Vermont: Light rain, changing to snow and much colder tonight; Tuesday mostly cloudy and much colder, with snow flurries in north portion.

New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy and colder with light rain, changing to snow over north portion tonight; Tuesday generally fair and much colder, except snow flurries in north portion.

Massachusetts — Rain this afternoon; generally fair and colder tonight and Tuesday, except light rain in west portion tonight, changing to snow.

Connecticut and Rhode Island—Generally fair and colder tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Strong southwest, shifting to west or northwest winds and generally fair weather tonight and Tuesday except rain near Eastport tonight.

Weather Outlook For The Period March 6, To March 11, 1939 Inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain over south and rain or snow over north portion Monday and again about Thursday; otherwise generally fair. Much colder Monday and Monday night; warmer in the middle of the week, and colder about Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	40	Minneapolis		
Bermuda	66	62	New Orleans	70	68
Chicago	26	26	New York	46	44
Denver	18	12	Norfolk	68	64
Helena	16	16	Philadelphia	42	22
Kansas City	24	24	St. Louis	28	28
Los Angeles	52	50	San Francisco	48	46
Miami	74	74	Washington	60	60

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 6.
B—Minimum, March 5.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:52 p. m.; height 11.2 feet.
Tuesday, 12 midnight; height 11.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:09 p. m.

Court Approves Transcript Plans

A plan of reorganization for the Boston Transcript Company, publisher of the Boston Evening Transcript, was tentatively approved by Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal District Court today. The plan must now be approved by two thirds of the creditors.

This plan calls for putting $200,000 of new capital into the business through the sale of stock; moving the plant to a more modern building; retention of Lincoln O'Brien as editor on a two-year contract which may be terminated by either party at any time on payment of three months' salary; and the installing of Richard N. Johnson as publisher

The Transcript is to continue at its present address, 324 Washington Street, for six months.

Road Building Moratorium Aim Of Mayors' Club

A two-year moratorium on all new highway construction to help relieve towns and cities from dire financial plights, recently warned against by Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner, was proposed today by the Massachusetts Mayors' Club to the Joint Legislative Committee on Ways and Means.

Headed by Mayor Edwin J. Voke of Chelsea, president of the Mayors' Club, a drive was launched to either divert the $4,675,000 appropriated in the state budget for highways to the general fund to reduce state levies upon towns and cities or to distribute this fund to the communities to be used as required for highway construction of a local nature.

According to Mayor Voke, the State budget calls for an appropriation of $3,200,000 for so-called Chapter 90 Roads (or money given to towns and cities for local through routes) and $1,475,000 for so-called Chapter 81 Roads (or special routes within local communties). That adds up to $4,675,000.

In addition, the Governor has proposed a further distribution of $5,000,000 providing for grand total of $9,675,000 to be granted to the communities in gas tax funds.

While Mayor Voke preferred the diversion of these funds for reducing the state tax imposed upon towns and cities, the Mayors' Club as represented by former Mayor Andrew J. Cassasa of Revere, legislative agent of the club, would have the funds distributed to the communities for their own highway use. In other words, the Club was unanimous in asking for a two-year moratorium on highway construction, but differed on the question of diverting highway funds to other than highway construction purposes.

The Club's spokesmen also supported Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal that no new state highway construction be contracted for in the next two years. The Governor had made this specification in his budget proposals.

Opposed to the moratorium was William F. Callahan, Commissioner of Public Works, who warned the committee that failure to appropriate highway funds for certain roads would deprive the state of thousands of dollars in Federal aid money that helps to provide local employment.

On the other hand, Mr. Callahan argued that towns and cities have shown their inability to handle highway projects sensibly, that funds for highways were used by the communities for purposes other than highway construction and that the state system of distributing these funds threatened to wreck his own department.

He asked the committee to do something to protect state highway funds sent to the town and cities. At the same time, he warned that if Chapter 90 Roads are discontinued for two years, he would be forced to discharge 240 engineers. And if all money is cut out from new construction, he pointed out, Massachusetts would lose at least $200,000 of Federal funds for grade crossings projects.

Under Federal regulations, he said, if the state provides $1,400,000 for secondary roads would bring a ment will match that sum for Massachusetts construction. Another $210,000 appropriated by the state for secondard roads would bring a similar sum to the state in government funds, he added.

Tobin Opposes 'Poor' Rating In Civil Liberties

Boston is ranked among cities giving limited protection to citizens' Constitutional rights.

A finding by the American Civil Liberties Union that Boston rates "poor" in guaranteeing civil liberties to citizens was not accepted by Mayor Maurice Tobin today. However, the Massachusetts Chapter of the Civil Liberties Union pointed out that the rating of Boston as "poor" was made on the basis of questions answered directly by various City officials.

Mayor Tobin withheld a full statement on the report until he receives a copy. He added that in the matter of civil liberties he believed Boston could "hold up its head" to any city in the Nation. The report classified both Boston and Chicago in the grade of "poor" in guaranteeing civil liberties in comparison to a group of 13 other large cities.

Based on Statements

Orville S. Poland, Chairman of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union, also stated he had not seen a copy of the report, but that it was made "on a basis of statements made by City officials" and that on such a basis Boston "apparently merits" the rating of "poor."

The report, issued to newspapers in New York March 5, showed that no city in the United States permits citizens more than 50 per cent of the freedom guaranteed by the Constitution.

322 Cities Covered

The survey, covering 322 cities of more than 10,000 population, reported a wide variance in the condition of civil liberty, declaring that "nothing in geography, economics, or politics yields a yardstick."

"Regardless of constitutions, charters, legislatures, courts, laws and decisions, both Federal and State, civil rights in a community stand just about as local forces themselves maintain them," the report says.

The 13 largest cities rated as follows: Cleveland, New York and St. Louis, "very good;" San Francisco, Milwaukee and Pittsburgh, "good;" Buffalo, Philadelphia and Baltimore, "fair;" Chicago and Boston "poor;" Detroit and Los Angeles, "very poor."

The report, conducted for the Union by Rebecca G. Reis under the guidance of a committee headed by Richard S. Childs, President of the City Club of New York, based its findings on responses to questionnaires sent to the mayors, chiefs of police, superintendents of schools, city counselors and correspondents of the American Civil Liberties Union in 959 localities. Replies were received from 332 localities, representing a population of more than 36,000,000, or more than half of the urban population of the United States.

Free Speech Generally Observed

In the great majority of the cities polled, the report of the survey says, conditions are most satisfactory regarding free speech, rights of unemployed, labor unions, Negroes, free press, schools and police, and least satisfactory regarding radio, motion pictures and the theater, parades, picketing and public assembly.

Three-fifths of the cities make no more than a "creditable showing" in observing all the requirements of complete freedom of speech, press and assembly, the report says. Forty-two cities are classed as "very good," 152 rank "good," and the remainder are "fair" to "very bad." Little Rock, Ark., New Orleans, La., and Tampa, Fla., were rated the lowest on the scale.

"The right of free speech apparently suffers less assault than any other, and, as seems always to have been the case, the closely related right of public assembly is the most universally disregarded," the report says.

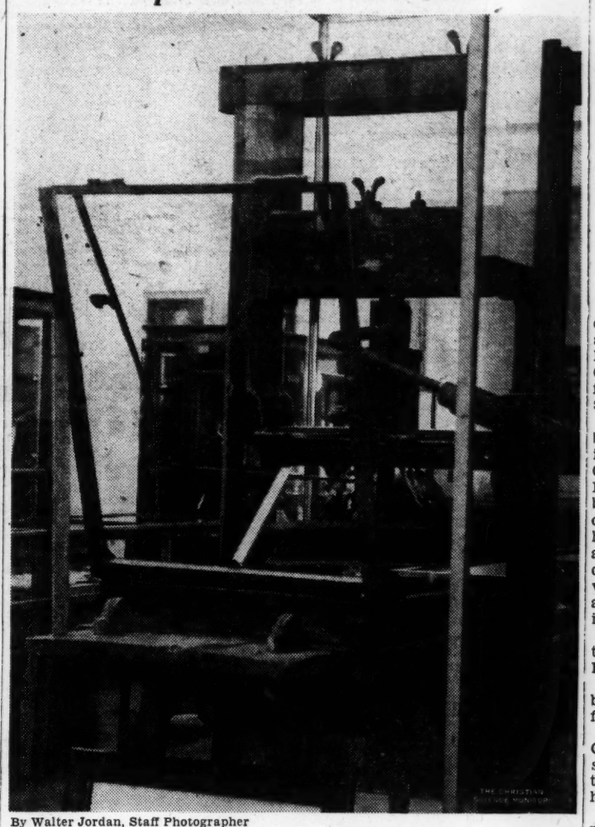
The poll shows that, in general, "conditions are probably better in the Northwest than in other sections of the country—but not much better."

Club Over Free Press

On the question of freedom of the press, which covered control of leaflet distribution and matter sold at newsstands, the survey reveals that "almost everywhere distribution of leaflets can be barred on the ground that they litter the streets."

New York City stands pre-eminently to the fore in the granting of freedom to radio, theaters and motion pictures, the study finds, adding that Los Angeles, St. Louis and San Francisco report they have no form of censorship, while Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh exercise full freedom to revoke theater licenses without resort to court action.

Impressions for Freedom



By Walter Jordan, Staff Photographer

New England's First Press

Stephen Daye Press, first in North America (north of Mexico), was set up in Cambridge, Mass., in 1639, and is now preserved by the Vermont Historical Society at Montpelier.

Printing in New England Dated to Old Daye Press

Three hundred years ago this month a queer contraption of wood and iron, about three feet wide, six feet long and seven feet high, was set up in a rough sawn house in Cambridge. After an experimental adjustment or two of some ponderous looking bolts, a 19-year-old-boy told his 17-year-old brother to slip a piece of paper in a frame rack poised in the center of this odd machine.

Then, turning to his father, Matthew Daye said, "let it down."

Obediently, Stephen Daye let the great handle swing so that a flat, wooden block, weighted with metal, settled on top of the paper. Then, Stephen Daye raised the handle, Matthew carefully pulled the paper up slowly, and with care that it didn't rip. When it was laid out on a table the little group gathered around and looked it over almost reverently.

Eureka! The First Proof!

And well they might! It was the first printed page produced in New England, indeed the first in the New World, except those turned out by the Spaniards in Mexico.

On this 300th anniversary of English-printing in America it is interesting to know that the very first item turned out on the creaking Stephen Daye press was an oath of good citizenship.

It was the Freeman's Oath, to which every male resident of the Colony, more than 20-years-old, and a householder for at least six months, had to subscribe in order to become a citizen of the Bay Colony.

"I do solemnly bind myself," it said, " in the sight of God, when I shall be called to give my voice touching any such matter of this State, in which freeman are to deal, I will give my vote and my suffrage as I shall deem in my own conscience may best conduce and tend to the public weal of that body, without respect to persons, or favor of any man."

Fortune in "Freeman's Oath"

John Winthrop's original draft of this oath, placing government on the basis of man's individual conscience and guidance, and superior to personalities, is preserved in the files of the Boston Public Library. But of the first printed copies not one is known to be in existence. When collectors have odd moments, they speculate on what such a copy would be worth today, and their speculations run into noble figures.

To some, it has always been odd that a printing press was not set up in New England earlier than 1639, but the plain fact seems to be that the proprietors of the Bay Colony were a bit fearful of printing.

They recognized the power of the press, and apparently saw in it more potentialities for evil than for good. But in 1636 or '37, one Jose Glover, rector of a Sussex church, visited Boston and Cambridge in the interest of Harvard College.

There is some report he had hopes of becoming president of the College and that this ambition prompted his return to England to raise funds for the new school. Among other things that he secured was permission to establish such a press at the College. He bought a press and employed Stephen Daye to operate it.

The Locksmith Printer

Daye himself was a locksmith and mechanic and not a printer, but his eldest son, Matthew had been apprenticed, and both the Rev. Mr. Glover and Daye depended upon him for the actual printing.

Mr. Glover passed away on the return voyage to America, but his widow and Daye set up the press. Their first work, of course, was the Freeman's Oath, their second job was to turn out William Peirce's Almanack.

In 1640 the Dayes printed the famous Bay Psalm Book, of which only 11 copies are known to be in existence today.

The old Stephen Daye press in time fell into the hands of the famous Green family, which supplied so many printers to America. It was moved by one of them to New London, Conn., where it remained until about 1773. Then it was taken to Norwich, where it served until 1778, at which time it was moved again, this time to Hanover, N. H. In 1781 it was used in Westminster, Vt. to print The Vermont Gazette or Green Mountain Post Boy.

In 1783 it was moved to Windsor, Vt., and used to print The Vermont Journal and Universal Advertiser.

It was finally secured by a group of Vermont newspapermen and presented to the Vermont Historical Society, which displays it in the State House Annex in Montpelier.

Within the shadow of its paper rack, which is poised still as if to receive the paper stock of Matthew Daye, is a glass case in which reposes a gold medal, symbolic of the first Nobel prize in literature ever awarded an American. It was given Sinclair Lewis in 1931.

Women's Clubs Plan Musical Festival

Sponsored by the Music Division of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, a Festival of Music will be held March 25 at the Hotel Copley Plaza, Boston, at 10 a. m.

The chorus of the State Federation led by George Sawyer Dunham and accompanied by Alice Reilly will open the program. Artists to be presented are Martha Atwood, formerly with the Metropolitan Opera Company, now Director of the Cape Cod Institute of Music; and Richard Hale, baritone, known in Boston as the narrator of "Peter and the Wolf," played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and who recently has appeared in concert with Kirsten Flagstadt in New York.

$100,000,000 Improvements In Port Urged

Boston pilot at hearing says nothing done for 44 years to improve waterfront facilities.

A $100,000,000 program of pier construction, channel deepening, and reconstruction of the Port of Poston, was advocated by William P. Coughlin, a Boston harbor pilot, before the Legislative Committee on State Administration today.

Pointing out that nothing has been done in the past 44 years to improve waterfront facilities, Mr. Coughlin proposed that a Port of Boston Reconstruction Commission be established with authority to construct quay walls around pierheads, lay out new marginal street and railroad approaches, deepen channels, enlarge, connect or remove various islands in Boston Harbor and construct buildings necessary to improve the port.

This commission would have authority over the area between the Big Mystic River and Quincy.

The cost of the work would be borne by a 25-year bond issue to be floated by the State.

Mr. Coughlin, supported by George F. Murphy, former Representative from East Boston, said Boston has not one pier capable of handling a modern vessel adequately.

Mr. Coughlin, however, made no reference to the action of the 1938 Legislature in establishing a Division of Waterways in the State Department of Public Works with authority to construct new piers or reconstruct old ones in the Port of Boston and take over existing facilities from private owners at a nominal fee. As yet, this division has not embarked on any constructive program which must be approved by the Legislature.

Mr. Murphy and Mr. Coughlin were the only proponents of the $100,000,000 program. No opposition was voiced.

Tobin Vetoes Pension Bills

Mayor Tobin today vetoed two orders of the City Council which, he said, might have added $800,000 annually to mandatory costs imposed upon the City for pensions.

The orders provided that policemen who were retired some years ago, before the present pension system was put into effect, be granted an increase in the pension now received to the higher level of pensions allowed under the more recent act.

In his veto message, read to the City Council in Faneuil Hall this afternoon, the Mayor said:

"Prior to the adoption of the retirement system, a large number of employees, including laborers, firemen, policemen, school teachers, etc., were granted free pensions of amounts based on the salary schedules at the time of pensioning, and the City of Boston is still under a charge of over $900,000 for such pensions.

"The claim that these pensioned policemen should receive an increase in pension because someone else who was pensioned later gets a larger amount is equally applicable to firemen, laborers, and school teachers. Therefore, the proposed legislation would establish a precedent which logically would call for similar increases for other classes of employees.

"The City is in no position to indulge in any generous impulses, especially when such action might lead to an estimated increase of more than $800,000 a year in free pension payments."

Trial of Hurricane Suits Is Opened

The 11 suits brought by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations over the $400,000 hurricane damage contract in the Department of Education went to trial this morning in the Suffolk Superior Court with Judge George F. Leary presiding. There was no jury.

Frank B. Wallis, Counsel for the Association, said that most of the repair work was for damage not caused by the hurricane last fall. The suit charges conspiracy among James G. Reardon, former Commissioner of Education, and Architects Edward T. P. Graham and seven contractors. The suit seeks to prevent the State from paying any money on the contracts.

New 'Army' Post Given McMillan

Scores of friends and co-workers of Lieutenant-Colonel Donald McMillan, commander of the New England Division of the Salvation Army, were sending him congratulatory messages today because of his appointment yesterday to the position of territorial chief secretary, with headquarters in New York.

Colonel McMillan and Mrs. McMillan long have been noted for their progressive work among the sad and lonely youth of New England during their three-year stay in this region.

A graduate of the Chicago Salvation Army Training College, Colonel McMillan has served in many Army centers throughout the country. He inaugurated the Florida division, with headquarters in Jacksonville, in 1925. After six years in the Florida division he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he served until coming to Boston.

Colonel McMillan's new position places him second in command under Commissioner Alexander M. Damon in the Eastern territory which includes New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund C. Hoffman of the Northeastern Ohio division has been named to take over Colonel McMillan's duties here, beginning March 15.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"Five Kings," starring Burgess Meredith. Presented by Orson Welles. 8. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2. Last week.

Wilbur—
"West of Broadway," starring Ruth Chatterton and Walter Abel. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Majestic—
"Three Cities," dramatization of Sholem Asch's novel. Presented by the Yiddish Art Theater Troupe. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn and Basil Rathbone. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Freshman Year," with Dixie Dunbar. 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Up the River," featuring Preston Foster and Arthur Treacher. 2:09, 5:07, 8:10. Also "The Lady Vanishes," with Margaret Lockwood and Paul Lukas 3:45, 6:45 9:58.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:05. Also "Torchy Gets Her Man," with Glenda Farrell. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 3:55, 6:25, 9.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jeane Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25.

Normandie—
"Angels with Dirty Faces," featuring James Cagney. Also "Thanks for the Memory," with Bob Hope and Shirley Ross.

Exeter—
Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto's Last Warning." 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Four Daughters," with the Lane Sisters. 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
Alice Faye, Constance Bennett and Nancy Kelly in "Tail Spin." Fenway: 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Flirting With Fate" featuring Joe E. Brown. Fenway: 2:40 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
"Topper Takes a Trip," starring Constance Bennett and Roland Young. Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. State: 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. Also "Girls in White," with Florence Rice, Una Merkel, Ann Rutherford and Mary Howard. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. State: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"The Little Princess," starring Shirley Temple. 9:30 a. m. 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "The Saint Strikes Back," with George Sandees and Wendy Barrie. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Stand Up and Fight," with Wallace Beery, Robert Taylor and Florence Rice. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Fast and Loose," with Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Repertory—
"The Crowd Roars," featuring Robert Taylor and Maureen O'Sullivan. Also "No Time to Marry," with Mary Astor and Richard Arlen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: The Bride Wore Red," with Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone Also "Girl's School," with Anne Shirley.

Tremont—
"Lord Jeff," with Mickey Rooney and Freddie Barthoiomew. Also "Dangerous," with Bette Davis. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
John Garfield in "They Made Me a Criminal." 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "The Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

Trans-Lux—
"South Riding," featuring Ann Todd, Edmund Gwenn and Ralph Richardson. 9:40 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:45, 7:20, 9:45. Also "Newsreel Digest." 11 a. m., 1:30, 3:45, 6:20, 8:45.

Uptown—
"The Lady Vanishes," featuring Paul Lukas. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. Also "They Made Me a Criminal," with John Garfield. 3, 6:25, 9:50.

Other Events

Boston University, Jacob Sleeper Hall—
Lecture-demonstration by Helen M. Cooper on Bode's system of rhythmic movements for children and adults. 7.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Benefit concert for the Lili Boulanger Memorial Fund. Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society, assisted by E. Power Biggs, organist, Nadia Boulanger, conductor, 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Chinese Porcelain by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Propeller Club Starts Fifth Essay Contest in High Schools

Log of the Port of Boston

Stimulating interest in the American merchant marine by conducting an annual nation-wide prize essay contest among high school students the Propeller Club of the United States is now sponsoring its fifth contest among the high schools of the country. This year, the subject given to the students for their attempt to win one of the 65 capital prizes, is "How the American Shipbuilding Industry Contributes to the Prosperity of the United States."

Capital prizes consist of ocean voyages in American flag vessels to such distant lands as Egypt, Argentina, Italy, England, Hawaii, Haiti, Colombia, Germany, Panama, France, Belgium, Newfoundland, Greece and Mexico. In addition, more than 50 trips on American coastwise, Great Lakes, and Inland Waterways vessels have been awarded as prizes in the elimination contests in the various Propeller Club "Ports"—as the local units in the various cities are known—and more than $5,000 in cash prizes have been awarded through national headquarters and these individual Clubs.

Results of this method of arousing interest in the coming generation of voters and taxpayers to the importance of American shipping have been productive of gratifying results, according to club officials.

The Propeller Club of the United States comprises 62 individual clubs or "Ports" in all sections of the country and in foreign lands. Each of the clubs will conduct local contests, forwarding the better ones to the national headquarters in New York for judging by the national committee for the prized ocean trips. All essays must be submitted before April 15 and awards are to be announced on National Maritime Day, May 22. The Boston Club's secretary is Charles H. Flathers, of the Eastern Steamship Lines, India Wharf.

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Merchant Marine

Definite progress is being made in building up new interest in American ships among the present generation, and Joseph R. Sheehan, a native of Boston and present head of the American President Lines—successors to the picturesque old Dollar Line—sends the good news back to Boston after a six-weeks' business trip through the East and the Middle West.

Writes Mr. Sheehan: "I find the American people generally much more interested in their merchant marine than they have ever been before. I am convinced that American flag shipping will be accorded better support in the future than it has in the past."

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Panama Line

Comment on the three new 10,000-ton passenger and cargo liners building at Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co., for the Panama Railroad Steamship Line—the third and last of which was launched last Saturday—were made today by Brig. Gen. Clarence S. Ridley, U. S. A., and Governor of the Panma Canal Zone, whose wife was sponsor for the Cristobal.

These three ships will be an essential operating part of that great American enterprise, the Panama Canal, he said. The Canal must always have a fleet of ships under its control which are always available for its purposes and operated to meet its special needs. The Panama Canal is too important, too vital to our country, and too far from the United States to take any chances with its line of supply.

Electric Meter

A new electric meter developed by General Electric engineers for giving accurate and instantaneous measurements of shaft-horsepower and horsepower-hours, is proving of wide interest to marine engineering circles.

With the new device, the engineer can check the performance of his propulsion equipment over a wide range of speeds, can compare the fuel consumption with the horsepower-hours output under varying conditions, and, in general, can check the efficiencies of boilers and other equipment.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is so often that the tiny little women are neglected . . . as far as clothes are concerned . . . that we feel we ought to keep them posted when we find someone being especially thoughtful in their direction. We mean we often hear women bemoaning the fact that their petite size is against them . . . for, they claim, the manufacturers for some reason or other think in terms of tall women!

Now, of course, a woman can always have things made over, but sometimes all this renovating business sort of takes the pleasure out of buying the clothes in the first place . . . especially if she's one of the many women who like to lug their purchases home the minute they're made! But here's a selection of tweedy-tweed sport clothes that'll please all the women who slip themselves into anywhere from size 9 to 17. They're at Slattery's . . . in their brand new Junior Sports Shop. Their jackets, which can be used to top the brown skirt you've been wondering about, or the green one, or even that plaid one, are priced anywhere from $5.95 to $10.95. And they're as quiet as they are noisy in design; which means that you and the rest of the women will find what you prefer. Equipped with lapels, or the high or low necked cardigan type of jacket. If you want a skirt that will team up with this new jacket . . . then do take a look at those made-specially-for-you skirts that they're showing. They call them the "Young In Heart" skirts, and they're made with the idea of giving you a trim, molded look. Although most of the skirts are definitely on the "swing" type, there are others that are straighter, with pleats. These range in price from $2.95 up to $7.95. But if you want to buy a complete suit all at once, you can do that, too. And finish the shopping business up right with a cunning little sweater that was knitted for the smaller figure . . . not one that you'll have to apologize for when someone asks you who else was supposed to wear it at the same time!

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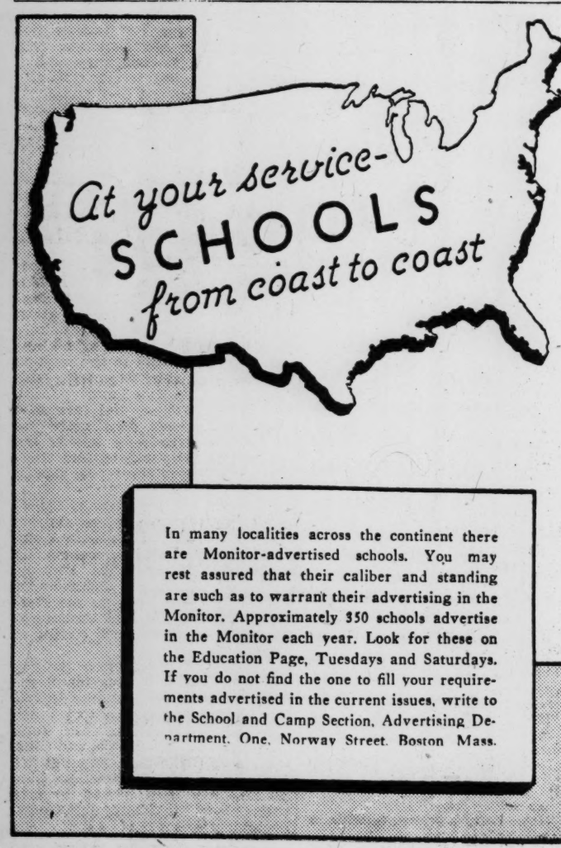
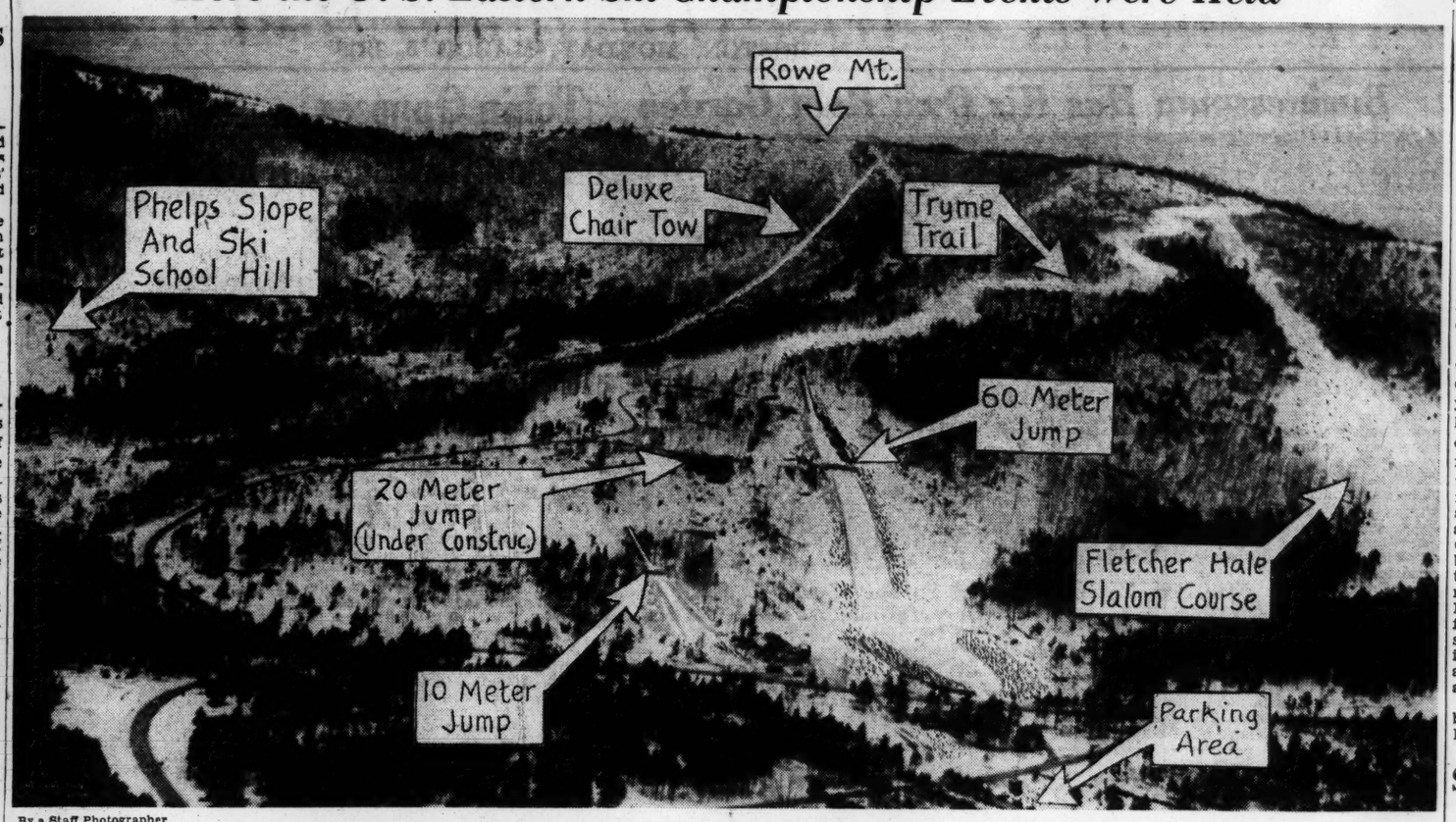
Here's an answer
To the shirt problem

We often have to think quickly to answer some of the questions some of the younger men around whip out at us, regarding the whereabouts of clothes that will fit in with their pay checks. Sometimes it's the boy's first year away from home, and he's on his own entirely, so every nickel counts. that's why we want to mention right now the fact that Gilchrist's is having a special on what they consider one of their best buys and best sellers every day in the year. It's on their Liondale Measurefit shirts. It seems that you can buy three of these shirts now for $4. Which, when you stop to think of it, is fair enough. Because when you start multiplying and dividing, you find that that means they're but a little over $1.33 apiece. If you buy just one, you'll pay $1.39 . . . but this is the type of shirt, and good buy, that many women wait all year for; and then they stock up for their husbands and sons. The plain white shirt is made with the new cable weave collar. They're all Sanforized (and does that mean a lot to the man who necessarily sends his laundry out, instead of to mother who will give it her own personal attention!). They're cut good and full, there's a shaped yoke, and good tailoring throughout. And they come in blue, tan, gray, or little pin stripes, or wider stripes, if you like. On the street floor, or if you're ordering by phone, just call Hubbard 9400 . . . which is Gilchrist's Shopping Service; where you probably order endless things sent out to you each week. If you haven't a charge account; they'll fix one up for you like this!



In many localities across the continent there are Monitor-advertised schools. You may rest assured that their caliber and standing are such as to warrant their advertising in the Monitor. Approximately 350 schools advertise in the Monitor each year. Look for these on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays. If you do not find the one to fill your requirements advertised in the current issues, write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, One, Norway Street, Boston Mass.

Here the U. S. Eastern Ski Championship Events Were Held



By a Staff Photographer

An Air View of the Belknap Mountain Recreational Area at Gilford, N. H.

Left to right: A small part of Fred Nachbaur's Winnipesaukee Ski School Slope, adjoining the Phelps Slope and 800-foot rope tow; the 3,200-foot de luxe chair tow to the top of Rowe Mountain which serves the Tryme trail marked in the photo and the Fletcher Hale Slalom course (at the extreme right), one of the four best in the country. (a steep slope 100 to 1,000 feet wide, grubbed for stumps and rocks, and fast).

In the center of the photo is the tower, chute and 60-meter hill and outrun of the championship jumping yesterday; to the left in the same area is the 20-meter hill, now under construction, and just beyond is the 10-meter hill for youngsters and beginners which was packed too hard by the rain for use yesterday.

In the foreground is a small section of the 12-avenue parking area from which spectators may sit in comfort in their cars and watch the jumping on the 60-meter hill in the center of the picture.

Adult Recreation Launches Busy Week in Boston

Another week of WPA Adult Recreation Project activities begins today. An exhibition of arts and crafts opened at the East Boston Library, 76 Meridian Street. It will continue for two weeks. Products of leatherwork and needlework groups are shown. There are billfolds, key cases, brief cases, book covers, artistic desk sets, knitted sweaters, crocheted play suits, bags, and all sorts of novelties on display. Classes meet at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays and Fridays in the Barnes School.

Among lectures scheduled this week is one at 8 p. m. tomorrow evening in the American Legion Hall on Chestnut Street by George Carroll, who will deal—with the help of motion pictures—with the proposed "Nicaraguan Canal."

Mr. Carroll is also to speak briefly tonight on "The Wages and Hours Act" at the City Square Y. M. C. A., where a unit of the Federal Music Project will also be heard.

A humorous talk was given at 2 p. m. today at the North Bennet Street Industrial School by Joseph Condello in a program arranged by the North End Recreation Committee. Musical numbers by the Beacon Federal Orchestra and two reels of motion pictures made up the rest of the entertainment.

Representative Thomas J. Hannon Jr., is to speak on "Playing the Game," at 8 p. m. tomorrow at the Adult Recreation Studio, 256 Bowdoin Street. There will be music by the Beacon Federal Orchestra.

On Wednesday at 8 p. m. Porter Bower will talk on "Life in the Southern Mountains" at the Joseph H. Barnes School, Marion Street. The County Federal Orchestra will play.

Wool Boosts Business of Port

Port of Boston Business

Wool brought bigger business to the Port of Boston last week, it was disclosed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath. Imports of wool were nearly 1,300,000 pounds for the week, and in addition to which nearly 1,500,000 pounds were taken out of warehouse and the duty paid. This heavy withdrawal is largely due to the collection of more than twice as much money in duties last week as was the case a year ago.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Mar. 4, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$2,348,201	$1,656,356
Imports for warehouse	838,973	201,251
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	793,723	269,700
Duties collected	517,219	208,780
Wool imports (lbs.)	1,296,462	160,072
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Mar. 4	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	37,766,896	17,871,584
Duties collected	$14,549,383	$15,201,700

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, March 7

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Station W1XAL

For Tuesday, March 7

(6 04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy, Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard.
8:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.

Thousands See Ski Events at Gifford, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GILFORD, N. H., March 6—A little thing like inclement weather cannot dampen the enthusiasm of people of the north country when it comes to scheduled ski competitions. Deserted today, and more than a bit springlike from the rain and melting temperatures last night, Gilford's Belknap Mountains Recreational Center was the Times Square of eastern skiing yesterday when thousands of men and women stood in a drizzle and then in actual rain to watch the Class A and B stars of the winged runners take off in their attempts to set a new record for the area's 60-meter hill.

The crowd began arriving in the forenoon, to watch the slalom race sponsored by the Woodstock Outing Club, snatch a bite and be ready for the practice jumps at 1 p. m. Everywhere were bright colored costumes of rival outing clubs, and spectators in sports dress, with parkas, blankets and shawls and even newspapers worn like sandwich boards, to shed the rain.

And the gallery remained until the "extra special" double and triple exhibition jumps by the meet stars, which closed one of the best conducted meets held in the east. Then the New Hampshire State police gave another demonstration of checking out cars and handling mass traffic which for efficiency and speed rivaled the main attraction of the afternoon.

Laconia was a busy center during the week end, particularly the office of Gordon E. Langill, director of the meet; and the Tavern, which was the meeting place of competitors and officials. Crowded, too, were the hostelries in Gilford—Holiday House, overlooking snow-covered Lake Winnipesaukee, the Baraks, the Arlberg Inn and the other places where week end skiers and those charged with the charting of the cross-country race and the conditioning of the chute and landing hill sampled a fine brand of New England hospitality.

Norwegians Share U. S. Ski Honors

GILFORD, N. H., March 6 (AP)—Two Norwegians, National Ski Champion Reidar Andersen and 19-year-old Torger Tokle, today shared the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association's jumping title.

Each scored 227.2 points jumping off the 60-meter, Belknap Mountain Recreation Area jump here yesterday but to Tokle went the honor of establishing a new hill record with a 220-foot leap. Andersen's best jump was 210 feet.

Sverre Fredheim of the St. Paul, Minn., Ski Club, winner of the F. I. S. tryouts at Berlin, N. H., last week, took third place honors in Class A with 215.5 points.

Class B winner was Arthur Devlin of the Lake Placid, N. Y., Sno Birds with 203.3 points. He made the best jump in his class, 188 feet. Jay Rand of Lake Placid was second with 196 points and Norman McRae, Piscataqua Ski Club, was third with 195.5 points.

Howard Chivers of the Dartmouth Outing Club outpointed his brother, Warren, for first place in the Class A Combined with 426.2 points for jumping and cross-country while Percy Rideout of the Dartmouth Outing Club captured Class B honors in the Combined with 415.2 points.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour...	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch...	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour...	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama..	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	"Smilin' Jack"	Sports reports
5:45	Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk..	Weather; sports	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"On the Mall"	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	"The Johnson Family"	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00	Movie contestants	"Orphans of Divorce":	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Jack Fisher's Orch	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Eddie Cantor, va-	"Campus Chatter"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	riety program	Pine Tree Troubadours	"Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00	"Cavalcade of	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	Political talk	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15	America": drama..	Buckaroos'	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Studies in Contrast"	"Princess of Song"
8:30	Pick and Pat: com-	"Those We Love": dra-	Margaret Speaks, so-	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	"Music Down the Ages"
8:45	edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	prano; symphony orch.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	"Music Down the Ages"
9:00	Norma Shearer;	Library of Congress	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	"Listeners Theater":	"Knickerbocker's Case"
9:15	William Powell in	Chamber Music Concert	tra; D. Thompson	dramatization	Philharmonians Octet
9:30	"One Way Pas-	Two Westminster Col-	Eddie Duchin's Orch.;	WOR Symphony Orch	Amateur Hour
9:45	sage"	lege choirs; organ	Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch	Amateur Hour
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloist; quartet	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:30	Columbia Work-	"National Forum"; Rep.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody";	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45	shop; drama	J. W. Martin, Mass.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Atillio Baggiore, tenor;	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	symphony orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch
11:15	Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Network sports	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:30	Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Network sports	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:45	Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Network sports	"Day's End"

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	"Minute Man"	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Minute Man"	Church in Wildwood	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	"About Us"; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Forecast; Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30	"Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45	"Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Hollywood comment	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15	Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Charm"; talk
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Song of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	Variations: music	"Melody Strings"	"Song of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Your Home and Mine	"Central City"; sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air"; drama	Studio speaker
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	Etiquette talk
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical exercises	Jean Collins, songs
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	Manhatters; orchestra	Organ recital
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	News; time; farm news;	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	popular music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	Helen Trent; sk.	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Ted Cole, songs
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Farm Radio News	"Melody Sweethearts"	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Don Artiste," pianist	The Hitmakers: orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marimba Melodies	"Silhouettes in Blue"	Concert pianist
2:00	Serial sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:15	Serial sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	"Classical Album"
2:30	"American School	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	"Hollywood Fanfare"
2:45	of the Air"	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	Shirley Hall, songs
3:00	News Service	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	New England Conserva-	Sports reports
3:15	Organ recital	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	tory recital	Sports reports
3:30	Cincinnati Sym-	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	Hugo Monaco's Orch	Sports reports
3:45	phony Orchestra	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sports reports
4:00	Network talk	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Government talk	Jerry Lee, songs
4:15	Dramatic sketch	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Musical Salutes"	Sports reports
4:45	Orch.; dog talk	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Musical Salutes"	Sports reports
5:00	Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Singing Chef"	Children's program
6:00	News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue; sports	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Trio	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comments
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	B. Calloway's Orchestra
7:00	"New Voices"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
7:15	Hollywood comment	Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	"History of Baseball"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Helen Menken in	WBZ Presents	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet";	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45	"Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	dramatization	"Cowboy Caravan," with
8:00	'Big Town'; E. Rob-	Recorded program	Johnny Green's Orch.;	"Little Theater of Mu-	Buck Nation
8:15	inson; C. Trevor	Recorded program	sketch; soloists	sic" concert	Lee Grant's Orchestra
8:30	Al Jolson and	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; inter-	New England Town Meet-	"Master Singers"
8:45	company; guest	questions and answers	views; music	ing: "Collective Bar-	News commentator
9:00	"We, the People"	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	gaining—Wagner Act	Variety Hour
9:15	"We, the People"	matic program; talk	Sanderson; quiz	Pro and Con"	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's	"Doc Rockwell's Brain	"Fibber McGee"; com-	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Hour
9:45	Orch.; soloists	Trust"; music	edy variety program	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00	"Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance";	Bob Hope; Patsy Kelly;	Detroit, hockey, by	Network sports
10:15	River's End"	network interviews	Skinny Ennis; Orch.	Frank Ryan	Network sports
10:30	"Musical Weekly"	Lanny Grey's Rhythm	"Uncle Ezra"	Ozzie Nelson's Orch	Network sports
10:45	"Viewpoints"	School: popular	"Name the Place"	Ozzie Nelson's Orch	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts: news	News; weather; music	News Service	Jacques Renard's Orch	Pete Herman's Orch
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:30	Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch	Dance orchestra	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:45	Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch	Dance orchestra	"Day's End"; music

New Hampshire Nears Action On New Labor Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 6—The New Hampshire Legislature, the largest state lawmaking body in the country, which this year has the largest membership in its history, is speeding up and observers are hopeful that it will adjourn earlier than two years ago, when it established an all-time record for length of session.

Not only have a greater portion of the bills been cleaned up to date than for the same period two years ago, but considerable progress has been made on the budget, always one of the most lengthy problems facing the lawmakers. Hearings on the various department financial needs are progressing, and bills are already prepared covering the appropriations recommended by Gov. Francis P. Murphy in his budget message. The bill covering the proposed cigarette tax, the method recommended by Governor Murphy for balancing the budget for the next two fiscal years, will be submitted shortly. This tax, according to the Governor, would provide an income of approximately $525,000 a year.

Among the chief measures yet to be acted on are those concerning labor.

Sentinels Warned To Guard Rights

Warning against the trend toward one-man rule and gradual erosion of the rights of individuals and business, Samuel B. Pettengill of Indiana called upon citizens to defend their free republican form of government with the same courage that enabled their pioneer ancestors to bring this Republic into being in 1789 and to perpetuate it in 1865.

"It is of the greatest importance to rehabilitate Congress to its former prestige," he told 400 members of the Sentinels of the Republic assembled at the Parker House, March 4, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the organization of Congress.

Condemning as unworthy of our past the argument of defeatism that has gone over the country in the last few years, the retired Congressman, author, and critic of the New Deal exhorted the audience to keep the frontiers of natural science and invention open — by maintaining a free flow of capital.

There is no lack of opportunity in this country, the speaker asserted, only a lack of courage. "If Americans are not washed up, this country is not washed up."

In the work ahead to combat what he termed the gradual erosion of liberty and the rights of individuals, he urged the Sentinels to remember their ancestors. "They did not run to Washington every time the wheel of the covered wagon got stuck." Mr. Pettengell declared himself opposed to centralization of all power in Washington, especially economic power.

Boston Chamber Opens Attack On Vets' Preference

While Massachusetts legislators were preparing for the opening March 15 of the annual battle on proposed repeal of veterans perference in Civil Service, the Boston Chamber of Commerce fired a preliminary charge supporting the repeal drive.

In a lettter to Senator Chester I. Skibinski, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Civil Service, the Chamber proposed a five-point Civil Service reorganization plan, the major point of which was abolition of veterans preference, an issue veterans organizations already have mobilized to oppose once more. The committee will hold a public hearing on veterans preference March 15.

The Chamber, in the letter signed by J. Sidney Stone, Chairman of the Committee on State Taxation and Expenditures, also called for appointment of a director as administrative officer of the State Department of Civil Service; abolition on non-competive examinations, extension of Civil Service to cover additional public positions, particularly those in county government; and granting of wider authority to municipalities to pass employees under civil service.

The veterans-preference abolition proposal was opposed by John J. Maguire, State Commander of the American Legion, and Francis X. Cotter, Legislative Officer of the Massachusetts Department, Veterans on Foreign Wars.

Stafford Springs Mail Bussy Makes Way for a Truck

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn., (AP)—The long familiar sight of Levi Gary and his horse and buggy carrying this town's mail between the post office and the railroad depot, one-eighth of a mile passed into history last Saturday.

A truck supplanted them March 6.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons preached in churches of Boston and vicinity yesterday follow:

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving in Trinity Church:

"In the Beautitudes, our Lord taught us the art of living. We human beings are seeking to hold ourselves before God. Our guide and preceptor, Christ Jesus, is standing beside us. Listen to these words of the Beautitudes.

" 'Blessed are the poor in spirit: for their's is the kingdom of heaven.' Poor in spirit? No, surely not poverty of nature or thought. Fortunate are those conscious of their own spiritual need, conscious of something missed. This is the beginning of drawing near to God. . . .

" 'Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.' A much misinterpreted word—meek, but surely one which did not indicate a Uriah Heep attitude. It is a mind which is clean-swept of self-will and self-conceit, which trusts God and is free.

"Communion with God leaves us not long in irresponsible childhood. We develop concerns—concerns for the poor, the welfare of children, religious education, social service, economic justice, a warless world. We hunger and thirst after righteousness—the Voice says, 'Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.'

"As the tokens of gratitude are multiplied upon us during our prayer and communion there often comes a quite unprecedented enlarging of our hearts and an almost insupportable tenderness as if we wanted to go back over the pathway and include in kindness people whom we had passed by, to reach out to the needy and misunderstood. As Jesus often puts it, we must be merciful—'Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.' . . .

"In the Beatitude, 'Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God,' we think of the world's tragic lack of peace, inwardly and outwardly, the lack of peace in the expressions of people, the ominous threats to peace by the political and economic front. Note Jesus does not say the peaceful, the quietists who live and let live, but the active, the daring peace-makers. . . ."

♪ ♪ ♪

The Rev. Dr. Russell H. Stafford in Old South Church:

"Jesus was tempted as we are, for he was a real man, and every man is stretched at tension between two world, the kingdom of God and the chaos of earth. When we feel the pull of the ground and the pull of the stars at the same time, and have to decide between them, that is temptation.

"The story of Jesus' temptations in the wilderness sums up our temptations, too. He was tempted to untimely indulgence of a normal physical desire. At the wrong time or under the wrong circumstances to satisfy a desire in itself harmless becomes ruinous.

"He was tempted to show off. If we could get rid of the vanity of babies in the minds of grownups, no small part of the world's troubles would evaporate.

"He was tempted to worship the devil. God is love, working through persuasion; so the devil stands for hate and brute force. Each of us may well examine his attitude toward weaker people, to make sure that he is not giving way to that brutal self-assertiveness which is the very essence of devil worship."

♪ ♪ ♪

The Rev. H. Robert Smith in Grace Church, Newton:

"Monogamy is still the best type of marriage. The various experiments toward so-called freedoms, companionate marriage with quick and easy divorce, have not brought happiness into the world, but instead an increase of personal distress and family discord.

"Self-mastery in personal morality is most readily acquired through the power of dynamic religion."

♪ ♪ ♪

Robert LeTourneau, industrialist and lay evangelist, in Clarendon Street Baptist Church.

"When I look at Niagara Falls, I realize the tremendous power which may be harnessed to do tremendous work. Then I look at you here in this congregation and realize what a tremendous power you have within you if it could be harnessed." He called upon all to use the power within them to lead Christian lives and lead others to God.

"In my factory is a great machine. This machine turns out parts. In cities hundreds of miles away other factories turn out other parts. These all come from different parts of the country to one great plant where we have them fitted into the completed product.

"This is how you, no matter how small your part in this great program, play that part and if this great mass production of mighty machinery can be worked out, don't you think God can work out a mighty program with you?"

Boston Amusements — Art Exhibitions, Hollywood Notes, Concerts

Sources of Modern Painting Shown in Museum Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

An excellent exhibition brings to a climax a year of creditable activity by the Institute of Modern Art. The Institute combines with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in presenting a comprehensive exhibition described in its title, "The Sources of Modern Painting." Not often have the galleries of the Boston Museum contained such controversial modernistic material. With extremes of the Paris School juxtaposed with outstanding works of artists of the past, the erratic, adventuresome, seemingly artificial modern tendencies seem substantiated.

The current exhibition has an erudite plan. All the exhibits have been assembled by a committee which has given a great deal of time and sympathetic study to modern art. Many a stranger to the odd and recondite gyrations of this movement can be enlightened on the subject, if not won over to it. After all, it is more important that we understand than that we favor all the trends of contemporary handicraft.

The exhibition divides into several classes: source material of the classical period, Greek vases which inspired Picasso in his Blue Period; cylixes, encircled with friezes of dancing figures, which inspired Matisse's decorative dances; Roman mosaics, adapted almost literally by the sophisticatedly infantile Paul Klee of the Dadaist School. There is a gallery of Japanese prints, which reveal how obviously Whistler and the Impressionists of Paris were influenced by the Ukiyoe School of the eighteenth century. There is a gallery with some handsome fetishes made by African tribesmen. And here we observe how the heightened emphasis upon form engendered by the analytical Paul Cézanne coincided with the pronounced geometric contours found commonly in primitive fetishistic imagery. In another gallery, we are shown how the decorative arts have influenced our modern inventive painters; Rouault deriving strong dramatic designs from medieval Christian stained glass; Matisse thinking of textiles and miniatures of Persia in his bright, handsome interiors.

* * *

Upstairs there have been assembled several well-chosen canvases which reveal the influences of painters of varying tendency and temperament in centuries past upon painters of today. Included are noteworthy canvases of N. Poussin coupled with a Cézanne landscape; P. P. Rubens, with a Renoir portrait; Chardin, alongside of Manet; Chirico, next to Fra Carnevale; Corot and Derain; Degas and Bronzino. There are still-lifes of an earlier period hung for comparison with abstractions by Picasso and Braque.

In every instance it is implied or apparent that the artist has sought to emulate either the outward pattern or the inner spirit of the work of the prototype. Sometimes the similarity is obvious, sometimes it seems fortuitous, and we may even disagree with the indication of sources that ostensibly prompted certain artists to work in some individualistic manner.

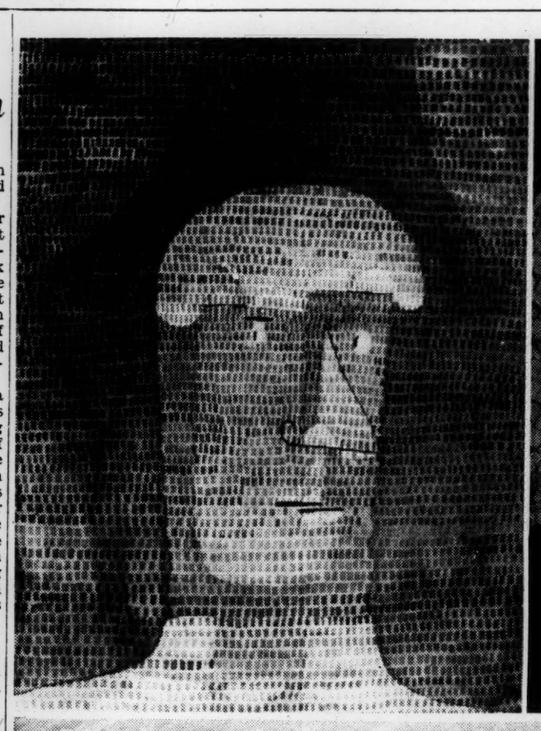
Those of us who have spent a great deal of time pondering this subject are inclined to changing opinions about this matter of sources of modern art. In an age when there is such variety, each performer of decisive tendency is bound to find his temperamental or stylistic counterpart in one of the multiple tendencies of style of the past, which have accumulated in the history of art. Are we being too literal-minded, too pedantic in trailing down our sources? Here is a debatable question.

* * *

A thought which occurs to us further in connection with our Boston Institute of Modern Art Exhibition pertains to the matter of function. We are shown source artifacts which have been made in a number of media: wax portraits on wood, water colors, wood block prints, carved wooden masks, beaded masks, stained glass. There are pictures which are large and small amongst the "sources," pictures which were meant to hang behind altars in churches, pictures intended to flatter notables of a special community, pictures imbedded in cement (mosaic). There are book illustrations, miniatures, portrayals alluding to machinery. Now, it may seem somewhat confusing, shall we say somewhat arbitrary, to find all this material, created for diverse purposes and for varying cultural needs, translated, modified, adapted to oil painting, executed in the main for indifferent market demands.

The Institute has not only provided some fascinating intellectual commentary on modern art; it has also indicated the type of artist who works today in an ivory tower with no sense of function in the material he manipulates and the narrative he relates. Can he continue in this utter detachment, and can be really say that he is working authentically, fundamentally in the character of these rich and fascinating sources provided so thoughtfully by the Institute?

Whatever way we look at the exhibition we have a capital opportunity to see some handsome material tastefully chosen, beautifully installed, and provocatively elucidated.



Hofmann in Varied Form

In a program evidently designed to please the student as well as the adult, Josef Hofmann returned to play the pianoforte in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith" stood first on the program, followed by the Scarlatti Pastorale e Capriccio; Beethoven's Sonata quasi una Fantasia, Op. 27, No. 2; a Chopin group composed of the Fantasie Impromptu in C sharp minor, Op. 66, Valse in A flat major, Op. 64, No. 3, and Nocturne in B major, Op. 62, No. 1; the Schumann "Carnaval" and a Liszt group comprising "Waldesrauschen," "Liebestraume," and "Mephisto Valse."

Unusual clarity marked the performance of the Handel number, and to give greater variety to this well known work, Mr. Hofmann chose to play the several variations in oddly contrasted styles; thus in one variation we heard it performed in the forthright manner of a very young person who resented, possibly, the fact of his having to practice at all . . . no doubt the marble game in the vacant lot next door seemed much more attractive. Of course, this very young person could not have invested this particular variation with the Hofmann power, yet to one listener, the implication was there.

In his performance of the Scarlatti, Mr. Hofmann maintained a consistently uniform quality of tone which served the composer well, yet despite the artistry of the player, the work did not quite come to life for this commentator; the approach was too vigorous, but perhaps Mr. Hofmann believes that if a modern medium is used, the approach should match it. There have been other performances of these items which were nonetheless Scarlatti for having been played with more delicacy.

Mr. Hofmann's audience evidently approved his methods, since it gave him several moments of applause before allowing him to proceed to the Beethoven sonata. Upon this work Mr. Hofmann placed his individual stamp, or at least the stamp which he selected for use yesterday. The work was somewhat stylized, with unexpected emphasis placed on seemingly unimportant phrases, especially noticeable in the Adagio, which sounded spasmodic instead of serene. It is possible that our previous conceptions of the work have been subject to question, but this opening movement is, by its very structure, of a more meditative character than Mr. Hofmann revealed. The Allegretto also suffered from this same fault of stylization, but the breadth and sweep of the Finale (Presto agitato) was compelling. The work brought Mr. Hofmann a salvo of applause. So did the Chopin group.

In the Schumann "Carnaval" Mr. Hofmann literally "let go" with riotous effect. It must be confessed that one listener did not find a great amount of poetry in it, but perhaps, again, we have become overly fastidious regarding this work; at least the "Davidsbundler" roared and raged in amusing fashion and the storm of applause matched this final movement in intensity.

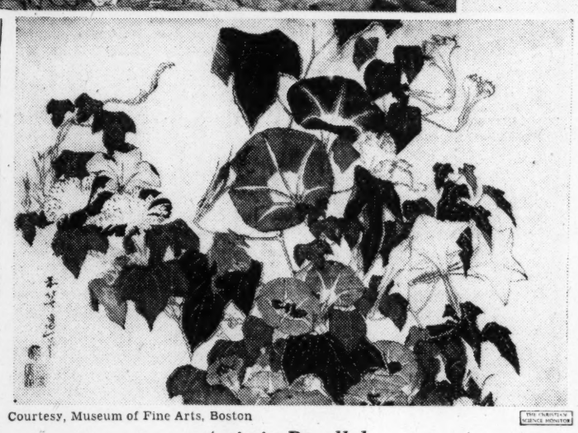
Mr. Hofmann completed his program with a whirlwind performance of the "Valse." Then he began a series of encores, during which he achieved some of the finest playing of the afternoon, notably in some Chopin. What the audience lacked in size it made up in enthusiasm; most encouraging of all, however, was the presence of dozens of youngsters who flocked toward the stage for the encores, applauding vigorously as they went. Perhaps our concert halls are not to be entirely abandoned after all!

G. M. S.

Opening

Wilbur—Ruth Chatterton in "West of Broadway," a play by Marguerite Roberts previously called "Farewell Performance." With Walter Abel, James Bell, Josephine Hull, Will Geer, and Jeanne Dante. Albert Lewis produces it, and Auriol Lee directed.

Majestic—Maurice Schwartz and his Yiddish Art Theater in "Three Cities," dramatization of Sholem Asch's novel.



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Artistic Parallels

At top, "Head of an Athlete," by Paul Klee, Dadaist, and "Head of a Man," mosaic from the second century, A. D. Below, Vincent Van Gogh's "White Roses," and two Japanese prints: "Butterfly and Tree Peonies" (right) and "Morning Glories" (bottom), both by Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849)

Cuban Singer in Boston Début

For the first time within easy recollection, a Cuban recitalist was heard in our concert halls, when Emma Otero, lyric soprano, sang the following program in Jordan Hall Friday evening: Donizetti, "O luce di quest anima" (from "Linda di Chamounix"); Jomelli, "La Calandrina;" Salvador Rosa, "Star vicino;" Rossini "Tarantella;" Debussy, "Vòici que le Printemps," "Green," "Les Cloches," and "Fantoches;" Guetary, "Mi Niña;" Penella, "Cancion de los pajaritos" (Song of the Birds); Obradors "Chiquilla;" Alonso, "Guitarra española;" Strauss-La Forge, "Tales of the Vienna Woods." Frank La Forge was the pianoforte accompanist.

It will be observed that Miss Otero offered a program considerably removed from that which usually engages the attention of debutant singers. To be sure, she is no novice at program building, having made the rounds of European capitals before coming here, yet more experienced singers than she have shown less discrimination in arranging a program. Her disregard of the customary collection of arias surrounded by the routine groups of French, German, Italian, and English lieder was well advised. She is evidently aware that certain types of song are not for her and wisely refrains from attempting them.

Miss Otero possesses a high, flexible soprano voice of charming quality. She sings without apparent effort and with excellent intonation. She does not at present make full use of resonance, and this may prove a serious handicap, since some of her tones are already a little hard, although brilliant. She easily compasses the fioriture of songs such as "La Calandrina" and "Cancion de los pajaritos." She was also at home in items demanding a well established sense of rhythm, thus the "Tarantella" came to an excellent performance, as did the little Cuban plantation song which she offered as one of her encores.

Her performance of the Donizetti aria indicated that she might with profit undertake others of similar character from "Rigoletto," "Lucia" or "Lakme," if indeed she has not done so.

At present, the Debussy songs are not altogether satisfactory. Miss Otero has yet to penetrate to the core of them, and Friday night one listener felt that they were somewhat outside the singer's experience, with the exception of "Fantoches." On the other hand, "Chiquilla" was exquisitely sung and so pleased her audience that she repeated the number . . . a dangerous although successful experiment.

Miss Otero completely caught the spirit of the "Guitarra española" and had she been able to summon greater resonance the song would have been the dramatic bit she attempted to make it. Her sympathy with the text was unmistakable but her power to project the song was restricted. Miss Otero has many attributes; she is completely at ease upon the stage; she is gracious in manner and attractive to look upon. With so many things in her favor, she should be able to advance still further . . . if she be willing to appiy herself to building a firmer vocal foundation. A small audience gave her a cordial reception.

G. M. S.

Junior Concerts End Season

The third and last program of the fifth season of Saturday Morning Junior Concerts took place at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Saturday. Before a large audience, Russell Ames Cook, conductor of the series, led 35 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra through an interesting and well varied program. The incidental music which Mendelssohn wrote for "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" opened the program. The familiar Overture was followed by the delicate grace of the Notturno and then by the whimsical humor of the Scherzo, the latter two the more welcome to hear since they are rarely played. The Overture brought from Mr. Cook and the players a suave and well turned performance, as smooth a reading as these concerts have heard.

After the Mendelssohn, Mr. Cook "took the orchestra apart." Apparently it makes no difference how many times young people, or for that matter those not so young, have seen and heard this done. It still remains interesting. For it is fun indeed to have a row of string instruments lined up—with their performers—and to see and hear the violins, first and second in their full usual range, followed by the rich voiced viola, the sonorous violoncello, and finally by the vibrant double bass. The winds, too, offered interesting expositions of their strikingly different timbres and ranges, and the harp, the brasses and the percussions all were heard to excellent advantage in solos which displayed their virtuosities as well as their customary manner of use in orchestral works.

The Scotch folk song "The Hundred Pipers," sung by the audience to a skilfully contrived orchestral arrangement which suggested the native pipes, followed the explanation of the instruments. Then came the Second Movement of Brahms' Symphony No. 3 in F major, and for final zestful hearing, Prokofieff's Scherzo and March from "The Love of the Three Oranges." So came to a pleasant conclusion the fifth season in a series of concerts which has become a part of the musical life of the town, a rewarding and popular part of it.

C. S. B.

Concert Calendar

Symphony Hall—Benefit concert for the Lili Boulanger Memorial Fund. Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society will be assisted by E. Power Biggs, organist; Irene Kedrov, soprano; Natalie Kedrov, contralto; Hugues Cuenod, tenor; Dodo Conrad, bass, and members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Nadia Boulanger will conduct. 8:30. March 6.

Steinert Hall—Malkin Conservatory of Music Students' Concert. 8:15. March 6.

Longy School of Music—Open House Concert. Music by members of the Chamber Music Classes of Yves Chardon. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Pianoforte recital by Clara Townsend. 8:15. March 7.

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston. Stanley Hassell, conductor. Soloist: Sylvia Zaremba. 8:15. March 8.

New England Conservatory of Music. Recital Hall—Concert of chamber music given under the auspices of the New England Conservatory Alumni Association. 8:15. March 9.

George W. Brown Hall—Pianoforte recital by Mary Bell Marshall. 8:15. March 10.

Jordan Hall—Organ recital by Ruth M. Donnelly. 8:15. March 11.

Children's Museum Stamp Posters to Be on Display

The best of the "stamp posters" received at The Children's Museum in a contest which closed on Saturday, are being prepared today for display in the Museum tomorrow. The posters deal with all kinds of subjects. They are composed of stamps chosen to illustrate some special idea represented by the origin, date, or some other feature connected wtih them.

It was specified that at least five stamps should be used in each poster submitted.

Art Exhibitions

The Arts, 10 Newbury Street—Water colors by Amory Hooper. Through March 10.

Boston Art Club New Gallery—Exhibition by Manley Butler. Through March 11.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of oil paintings by Henry Curtis Ahl. Through March 13.

Boston Conservatory of Music—Paintings by Sylvia Ober. Through March 27.

Copley Society Gallery—Exhibition of portraits by Bessie J. Howard. March 7-17.

Federal Art Gallery, 77 Newbury Street — Three-Man exhibition. Opening March 7.

Goodman-Walker—Modern French and American paintings.

Grace Horne Galleries—Oil Paintings by Molly Luce. Water colors by Agnes Abbot. Through March 11.

Junior League of Boston—Members' Show.

Museum of Fine Arts—Special exhibition under auspices of the Boston Institute of Modern Art. "Sources of Modern Painting." Special Exhibition Gallery. Through April 12.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Institute of Modern Art—Exhibition of Modern Painting held by the Museum of Fine Arts.

Horticultural Hall—Exhibition and sale of contemporary paintings, prints, sculpture, and Chinese objects for China relief. Through March 11. 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of paintings by Harold W. Cheney and Earl G. Manning. Through March 16.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Paintings and water colors by Roy Mason, N. A. March 7-25.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa, and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Loan exhibition: Graphic Art of the 15th century in Prints and Books. The Art of Walt Disney. Old Master Drawings. Safavid Paintings. Through March 11.

Germanic Museum — Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Art Sale to Aid China

An exhibition and sale of contemporary paintings, prints, and sculpture of more than 100 New England artists will be held in Horticultural Hall, all this week, the proceeds going to the Chinese Red Cross. Chih Meng, Director of the Chinese Institute in America, will speak on "The Far Eastern Crisis—Its Background and Fundamental Issues," at a special evening program, Thursday, March 9.

Hollywood Producers Play With Ideological Doctrine

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

There seems to be some apprehension that the American show world, and particularly Hollywood, has already taken a definite side in the world ideological contest. It would be something more than natural, perhaps, if Hollywood workers did not have their own sympathies in these matters; but it remains to be seen whether these sympathies will greatly affect future product.

A friend of mine called to my attention the statement of a columnist who, on leaving a performance of the Kaufman-Hart play, "The American Way," now running in New York, found his first impulse on reaching the street was to annihilate the first soap-box orator he saw. Excitement of this sort, my friend said, may not be foreign to those who listen these days to radio programs in which some of the leading movie comedians and songsters invoke the last ounce of patriotic fervor.

Patriotic Shorts

Warner Brothers' patriotic shorts and their anti-fascist picture now in preparation, as well as the Chaplin picture, "The Dictators," he went on, can be expected to aggravate this attitude. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has just released a picture entitled, "Let Freedom Ring" to which it has given some publicity as a blow for "Americanism." Eddie Cantor and Bobby Bren and a half a dozen others have done their bit to keep this upsurge of "Americanism." A headline in a Hollywood paper which he showed me said, "Hollywood Foresees 1939 as a Banner Year to Sound the Patriotic Note."

I doubt if any real alarm need be felt on this score at present. That the motion picture can be used for chauvinistic purposes, if the occasion arises, there can be little doubt. Those who remember such war-time pictures as "The Kaiser, the Beast of Berlin," well know that Hollywood emotions can be raised to almost any pitch by the proper influences. But those influences, now as in the past, will certainly emanate outside Hollywood, not in it.

It is only necessary to point to the present picturization of Robert Sherwood's "Idiot's Delight" to be sure that this assumption is sound. This story, as a play, was innocuous enough; as a picture it skirted the whole question of Italian armament and only hinted that some strange people wearing military uniforms and speaking Esperanto were a menace to a group of Americans stopping over at a European mountain resort.

* * *

A Big Bite

Anne Shirley, biting off the Katharine Hepburn role in "Bill of Divorcement" for her next part, is certainly taking on a much meatier proposition than anything she has heretofore attempted. I saw the old release of this picture recently in an RKO projection room, and was a little startled at the power the Hepburn portrayal still shows. No wonder it made her a star. Miss Hepburn herself has never done anything better since. I found myself speculating on what became of that assurance she showed in this, the masterly manner in which she pulled the whole play into a revolving movement around her—and with John Barrymore as chief competition in the piece.

Miss Shirley will have her hands full; but she may be surprisingly good, just the same. The role is a highly sympathetic one, and the picture itself is nicely fashioned, if they stick to the same mold.

With success in this, Miss Shirley will have successfully jumped the chasm between juvenile actress and mature leading woman. Not many have done that, though many are attempting it. Richard Barthelmess did a masculine equivalent of it quite grandly in an older day. Anita Louise may be said to have kept her place rather securely, though she is hardly an emotional actress. Mickey Rooney is on the verge of making the same trip from very young roles to those of full-grown youth. Deanna Durbin, too; and Jackie Cooper.

Cooper, in "Spirit of Culver," just released, seems certain of future success almost equalling, or perhaps surpassing what he achieved as a boy actor. Freddie Bartholomew, in the same picture, though improving, isn't so sure of himself.

The older generation must assuredly soon make room for some of the new. Bonita Granville has emerged from the cocoon of distinctly unlikable child parts into the butterfly of perfectly assured leading roles in a series at Warner Brothers. Even Jane Withers is begging her director, I understand, to give her a chance to wear an evening gown in her next picture. She was promised it in the last. And the Dead End kids are clamoring for individual leading juvenile roles; and some of them may get them.

Visitor From France

© 1938

Corinne Luchaire

She will make her first appearance on the English-speaking screen in Alexander Korda's "Prison Without Bars."

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:35. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10.
Mats. WED. and SAT. 2.30—$2.75 to $1.10.

Last Times—N. Y. Engagement Ends March 11
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY
OF LONDON in
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
For Repertory See Daily Papers
MARTIN BECK THEA., 45th W. of 8th Avenue
Clr. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed and Sat. 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols.
Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.20

"Must bring us all to our feet cheering."—Watts, Herald Trib.
MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part I)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS • Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED., and SAT., 2:30

LAST WEEK!
WALTER HUSTON in the Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
46th St. Theatre, W. of B'way. Clr. 6-6075
Evgs. 8:30—$1-$3 (ex. Sat.) Mat. Wed. and Sat.

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40
MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent." Whipple, W.Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Hilarious New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St., Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

"A JOY OF THE SEASON."—Richard Watts, Herald Tribune
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MLSIC BOX, 45th Street West of Broadway
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. THURS. AND SAT. 2:40

"One of the delights of the season."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
in New York's NO. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
Tamara TOUMANOVA with Richard CARLSON
MAJESTIC THEA., West 44 St. CI. 6-0730
Evgs. 8:30—$1.10 to $4.40. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:30

A Must! "AS VIBRANT AS LIFE AND AS IMPORTANT."—Burns Mantle, News
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
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Garms Presents Problem in Bee Line-Up—Perry Here—Harvard Beats Yale Six

Stengel Ponders About Place For Team's Heaviest Hitter

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 6—To give you an idea of how well things are going for Casey Stengel here on the Bradenton Fair Grounds, the manager of the Boston Bees is now wondering where he can play Debs Garms, who happened to be the team's leading hitter last season.

After bouncing around in baseball for about 10 years, Garms finally found himself in 1938, thanks to Stengel's coaching. The ancient adage, "You can't teach an old dog new tricks," did not apply to the fleet Texan. Casey made Debs, who swings left-handed, punch hits to left field. The infielder-outfielder had always been a "pull" hitter and grounded out to the second baseman so many times the left side of the infield was ready to take a vacation every time he walked to the plate. But not any more. Stengel changed that.

Tenth in League

In batting .315 in 117 games last season, to rank tenth in the National League, Garms played left field, third base, right field, center field, pinch hit and pinch run. For a while it looked as if he might lead the league. He was on base most of the time. A pitcher might fool him, but Debs could often get enough bat on the ball to roll it away from the plate, and then beat the throw to first. He can hustle down that line. After listening to the manager, the Texan last season became one of the most improved players in baseball.

However, if you have any idea what would be a good spot for Garms this year, just write Mr. Stengel in care of the Manatee River Hotel. For Casey admits the puzzle has him stopped.

For third base, the Bees have Johnny Hill, the Irish-Indian boy from Atlanta, who batted .338 and won the Southern Association hitting crown. A left-hander, Johnny shapes up as one of the rookie finds of the year. He blows line drives off his bat like Frankie Frisch did. Garms was not a good third sacker anyhow, but he was able to take over in the emergency that developed in '38.

Simmons Hitting

Another newcomer this spring is Al Simmons, who at the moment is leaving his team-mates open-mouthed with his long-range slugging at the Fair Grounds. Big Al can swing that bludgeon as potent as ever. If he can get around the outfield without a bicycle, that spot in left is his. Stengel can hardly keep the former American Leaguer out of there as long as he can keep going. Therefore, Garms once again is left on the outside.

The Bees might play Debs in right field, but Stengel tried that in '38 and found that the Texan could not make those long throws to third base. Also, young Max West was hitting real hard in the closing days of the season and may set the league afire in the approaching campaign. If he picks up where he left off in '38, Stengel can hardly bench him.

All of which creates an unusual situation—the Bees unable to find room for a .300 hitter. The story is almost funny—to everyone except Stengel. But Casey has plenty of time to work it out and he probably will have everybody happy by the time the Bees reach Boston on the morning of April 14.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hill had a great year at Atlanta. The fans down there gave him a "night" on one occasion. In winning the Southern Association batting title, Johnny beat out the Brooklyn farm hand, Bert Haas, by less than a single point. Hill had .3382; Haas .3377.

♪ ♪ ♪

Stengel says that the improvement of West's outfielding late in '38 can be attributed to a new glove bought by Coach George Kelly. Young Max was wearing a cheap mitt when he fought those fly balls early in the race.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees play their first exhibition with the Cardinals at St. Petersburg the afternoon of March 15. The following day they open the Red Sox series at Sarasota.

♪ ♪ ♪

There was little left in way of executive duties for contract business with the signing of Jimmy Outlaw. Outlaw was the last of the Bees to sign. He arrived Saturday and agreed to terms after a short conference with President Bob Quinn

Vines Wins Another

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines, near the end of his professional tennis tour with Donald Budge, last season's amateur sensation, took another match from the new pretender to the professional title here Saturday night, winning 6—4, 9—7.

A crowd of close to 2,000 at the Rhode Island Auditorium thrilled at the steam of Vines's service late in the second set when he put over several aces on his red-headed opponent.

Vines has now won 17 of the 38 matches the two have played. They conclude their present tour in Montreal on Monday.

College Squash

Wesleyan 4 M. I. T. 1.
Yale 5, Dartmouth 0.
Princeton 4, Williams 1.

Giving the Rookie the Once-Over

Manager Joe Cronin, Moe Berg, veteran catcher, and Joe Vosmik, outfielder, watch the youngster perform at Sarasota where the Red Sox are preparing for the American League baseball race.

Public Interest Shown in Coming Tennis at Garden

The same scale of prices in effect for the professional tennis debut of Donald Budge against Ellsworth Vines at the Garden last January has been established for the match between Budge and Fred Perry of Great Britain, to be played next Saturday night.

The public interest in the renewal of the rivalry between the two former world's amateur champions is reflected in the large number of requests for reservations that have been filed since announcement was made last week of the matching of Budge and Perry.

Budge today, is a bigger figure than Vines was in 1937. The Californian from Oakland stands as the only player in history to make a grand slam of the world's four major tennis crowns—the British, American, Australian and French championships. He brought back the Davis Cup after nine years of unsuccessful effort by America's best players. He won both the British and American championships in 1937 and 1938 he beat Vines for the professional world's title, a player who was generally rated as the world's best until he tackled Budge.

Perry and Budge have not met since 1936. The British champion held the upper hand then, defeating Don in both the English and American championships, although Budge came out on top in their last meeting in the final of the Pacific Southwest championship at Los Angeles. But it is obvious that Fred will face a far stronger customer in the Budge of 1939.

The respect in which Perry holds Budge is indicated by the seriousness with which he has been practicing for the match. The dashing Briton, one of the most colorful and magnetic personalities of the courts, has been working out daily in New York against Sidney Wood, Gilbert Hall, Gregory Mangin and Berkeley Bell. If he is not at the peak of his fast, aggressive game on the night of March 11th it will not be because of lack of concentrated effort. Perry says that he will be at his peak, and he has no idea of losing.

Dartmouth Six Heads North To Close Collegiate Hockey

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	8	1	0	72	30	16
*Toronto	7	3	0	60	23	14
Dartmouth	6	2	0	26	16	12
Queen's	6	3	0	41	24	12
*Harvard	5	4	1	39	47	11
Princeton	3	6*	0	35	39	6
*Yale	1	8	1	23	64	3
Montreal	0	9	0	29	82	0

*Completed Schedules.

Results March 4
Harvard 7, Yale 3.
Toronto 6, Princeton 1.

Games This Week
Monday: Princeton at Queen's.
Tuesday: Dartmouth at McGill.
Wednesday: Dartmouth at Montreal.

Quadrangular Hockey League
(Final Standing)

	W	L	T	For	Agst	Pts
*Dartmouth	6	0	0	24	10	12
Harvard	3	2	1	21	16	7
Princeton	2	4	0	28	23	4
Yale	0	5	1	13	37	1

*Won Hobey Baker Memorial Trophy.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Climaxed by Harvard's 7-3 victory over Yale, the 1938-39 college hockey season officially came to an end last Saturday night as far as Boston is concerned.

Elsewhere throughout New England, only Dartmouth of the major teams has not yet completed its schedule and plays its two remaining games in Canada tomorrow and Wednesday with McGill and Montreal. Princeton, only other Triple I League entrant with contests remaining, closes its season tonight at Queen's.

Chance for Dartmouth

Mathematically, at least, the Big Green goes across the border with a chance to tie McGill for the league championship and the Alexis Thompson Trophy. Champions for the second straight year of the Quadrangular Hockey League with an undefeated record, the Indians will probably end, however, in a triple tie for second with Toronto and Queen's.

Dartmouth, four points behind McGill, is given small chance to beat the Redmen, but is definitely the favorite to take Montreal, which has not been able to win a league game this year. As Queen's will probably take Princeton tonight, inasmuch as no team except McGill has been able to lower the Tricolor on its own ice since the league was formed, Queen's, Dartmouth, and Toronto will close the season with 14 points, two behind McGill.

Harvard deserves much credit for its showing this year, finishing second in the Quad League, second among American teams in the international loop, and champions in its own private feud with Yale. The first game between these two rivals ended in a 2-2 tie.

Well Done, Mr. Hodder

Coach Clark Hodder, especially, and his assistant Skeeter Canterbury, are to be congratulated for their first year's effort, which brought them eight wins, eight defeats, and one tie. They exceeded all expectations and developed a soundly-coached team from mediocre material.

Capt. Austie Harding, who scored four goals and had two assists Saturday, can hang up his skates beside those of other Crimson heroes, as can little Joe Patrick, who in three years of competition against Yale, scored eight goals, only one less than the record of nine established by the great George Owen. Harding's feat of four goals in one game ties the modern-game record which is shared by three other players, Harry Stoddard and Dave Scott of Yale, and Steve Hopkins of Harvard.

♪ ♪ ♪

A dozen amateur hockey sextets will compete in the N. E. A. A. U. championships which begin next Friday night at the Arena. Among them are the Junior Olympics of Boston and the Club Marquette of Providence, both of which were selected yesterday.

Other teams which will play for the right to represent this section in the national championships at New Haven on the following week end include Springfield Braves, Providence Sandagers, champions of their league, Nashua Hockey Club, Amesbury Maple Leafs, Peabody Town Team, Medford Hockey Club, Mt. Hood H. C., "97" Club, Heggie Steel, and Hyde Shoe. The last-named club is the defending champion.

Around The Hub

Rude Jolt

Harvard's hopes of defending its Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League championship successfully received a rude jolt Saturday when Princeton sank the Crimson 45 to 30. The best the Ulen-men can do now is tie for first with Princeton and Yale.

The Tigers, who have won five and lost none, meet the Yale mermen, who have won four and lost none, Wednesday. Harvard swims Yale Saturday. If the Elis should beat Princeton, and the Crimson take the Blue, a three-cornered tie for the league leadership would result. That situation is a bit farfetched, however, for if Yale is good enough to take Princeton, it would almost be a certainty that it would also take Harvard. The defeat Saturday was Harvard's second this year and second in its last 36 meets.

♪ ♪ ♪

Doris Brennan of the Olneyville Boy's Club auxiliary retained her N. E. A. A. A. U. senior 100-yard backstroke swimming championship at Providence last night and Matthew Solytsiak of Brown University won the N. E. A. A. A. U. senior 100 yard freestyle event.

♪ ♪ ♪

Milton "Herbie" Schmidt enjoyed birthday congratulations at the Bruins-Ranger game last night. He assisted for the goal that tied the score at three-all, and then tallied the winning goal in overtime.

♪ ♪ ♪

Schools to compete in the Tech basketball tournament will be picked tonight. New Bedford, Somerville, Lynn English, Quincy, and Peabody are among those expected to be chosen with three others.

♪ ♪ ♪

University Club will hold the sixth annual New England badminton championships March 17 to 19. Invitations have been sent to players in the United States and Canada.

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League

	W	L	Points For	Points Against	P.C.
Princeton	5	0	253	122	1.000
Yale	4	0	201	98	1.000
Harvard	4	1	234½	140½	.800
Columbia	2	3	182	193	.400
Navy	1	3	103	197	.250
Pennsylvania	1	5	153	296	.167
Dartmouth	0	5	147½	227½	.000

Results March 4
Princeton 45, Harvard 30.
Columbia 41, Dartmouth 34.

Meets This Week
Wednesday: Princeton at Yale.
Friday: Navy at Dartmouth.
Saturday: Yale at Harvard; Navy at Columbia.

College Gymnastics

Army 52, Dartmouth 2.
Princeton 37, M. I. T. 20.

College Polo

Army 13, Cornell 3.
Harvard 13, Yale 11.

College Rifle

Army 1366, Syracuse 1270.
Navy 1398, University of Maryland 1381.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Seeds From the Grapefruit League

BRADENTON, Fla., March 6—Newspapermen and players traveling with the Boston Bees lift their collective hats to Duffy Lewis, the best secretary in the business. . . . Duffy finds so much to keep him busy he'll soon need a secretary himself. . . . Casey Stengel says the umpiring team of Bill Klem and Dolly Stark is the greatest he ever saw. . . . And Casey has seen a few. . . . With fellows like Tony Cuccinello and Rabbit Warstler around Stengel can shuffle his infield like the Cardinals do their farm hands. . . . Since last season, several National League clubs have tried to talk the Bees out of Dick Errickson, young relief artist.

♪ ♪ ♪

Al Todd, the new Bee from Pittsburgh, caught John "Lefty" Pezzullo (Savannah) when they were with the Phillies. . . . Al says he is a different pitcher now. . . . Not so wild. . . . Eddie Miller, at bat, is a vest-pocket edition of Pinky Higgins. . . . The Kansas City shortstop poises his bludgeon a la Higgins. . . . And for a small man he gets tremendous power behind those swings. . . . Charley Grimm, touring the training camps as part of his new radio job, says he witnessed an amazing spectacle at Tampa, where the Cincinnati Reds are located. . . . He saw Ernie Lombardi and Jim Weaver in the same bed. . . . Note: Lombardi weighs better than 220, Weaver goes about 230 and stands 6-6. . . . Must have been quite a sight, at that. . . . How about putting the pair into an upper berth some time?

♪ ♪ ♪

Stengel does not like the idea of alternating two catchers. . . . Says neither gets enough work. . . . Al Lopez is still No. 1 backstop on the Bees' roster. . . . The Bees had more confidence in Dick Errickson's relief hurling last year than that of any other man on the staff. . . . Young Dick will be a busy man this summer. . . . The National League Bulletin, out of Bill Brandt's New York office, reveals that the Pittsburgh Pirates travel some 8,245 miles on their training tour.

♪ ♪ ♪

Over at Sarasota, in the Red Sox camp, Lefty Grove is taking his time . . . Mose is the big "if" man in the Sox picture . . . The major leagues are packed with "if" men this year—Mungo, the Deans, Rowe, Bridges, Schumacher, and Hubbell, to name a few . . . The Red Sox open their Grapefruit League schedule March 14 with Brooklyn at Clearwater . . . As usual, Joe Cronin's outfit does not meet an American League club here in Florida . . . The Bees are presenting a streamlined Tony Cuccinello at second base . . . Honest, you wouldn't know him . . . Young Charley Sutcliffe, the Fall River backstop, must learn to throw.

♪ ♪ ♪

Buddy Hassett and Fred Frankhouse, a couple of former Dodgers, are roommates in the Manatee River Hotel . . . Caught behind the batting cage recently: Hassett giving Elbie Fletcher tips on how to improve his hitting . . . And Elbie taking them . . . Stengel's favorite stunt is making the right-handers hit to right field and the left-handers to left . . . It worked last year with Garms . . . Fletcher did well enough in Florida, but forgot his orders when the bell rang in April . . . Johnny Dickshot, the new outfielder from Pittsburgh, was the best ball player in the International League three campaigns back.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jim Turner and Lou Fette, the pitching twins, still inseparable . . . Two of the best-behaved men who ever pulled on sliding pads . . . Doesn't seem like the same old Florida without Dizzy Dean around . . . Must seem strange to Charley Grimm, after those years in California . . . Charley, incidentally, can still handle that mit around first base . . . Three years from now you will be reading fancy words about Sebastian Sisti, a kid third baseman working here with the Bees . . . Fresco Thompson will take the boy to Hartford this year . . . Just out of high school and a real prospect . . . Stengel says those Cincinnati pitchers, Grissom, Vander Meer, Derringer, and Walters, have more on the ball than any staff in the circuit.

Wildcat Baseball Schedule Released

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 6—Sixteen games have been scheduled for University of New Hampshire varsity baseballmen, according to a slate released today by Carl Lundholm, acting Director of Athletics.

The schedule runs over a seven week period, opening with Colby here on April 24 and closing with the annual Commencement week-end game with Boston College, June 10. Nine contests are listed for play on the Durham diamond, while trips have been scheduled to Boston, Storrs, Conn., Kingston, R. I., Orono, Maine, Lowell, Mass., and Amherst, Mass. Eight games have been slated in New England league competition.

New teams listed are Lowell Textile, replacing Springfield, Bates replacing Holy Cross, and American International. The schedule:

April 24—Colby; 27—Bates; 29—Northeastern at Boston. May 4—Boston University at Boston; 5—Connecticut State at Storrs; 6—Rhode Island State at Kingston; 8—Maine; 10—American International; 13—Connecticut State; 15—Maine at Orono; 17—Lowell Textile at Lowell; 19—Massachusetts State at Amherst; 24—Northeastern; 26—Harvard; 27—Rhode Island State; June 10—Boston College.

College Hockey

Harvard 7, Yale 3.
Toronto 6, Princeton 1.
Pitt 4, Baldwin-Wallace 0.
Western Reserve 4, Case 1.
John Carroll 6, Penn 1.
United States Military Academy 3, Royal Military College 2.

Eastern Court Leagues Entering the Final Week

Eastern Intercollegiate League

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	9	1	470	374	.900
Columbia	7	3	410	347	.700
Cornell	7	4	420	395	.636
Pennsylvania	5	5	365	374	.500
Princeton	5	5	359	346	.500
Yale	2	9	355	414	.182
Harvard	1	9	327	456	.100

Games This Week
Tuesday—Dartmouth at Princeton.
Wednesday—Dartmouth at Columbia; Pennsylvania at Harvard.
Saturday—Columbia at Cornell; Harvard at Penn.

Eastern Conference

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Georgetown	6	4	371	351	.600
Carnegie Tech	5	4	377	374	.556
Temple	4	4	266	272	.500
Penn State	4	5	371	351	.444
West Virginia	4	5	367	385	.444
Pittsburgh	4	5	359	372	.444

Games This Week
Wednesday—Temple at Penn State.
Friday—Temple at Carnegie Tech.
Saturday—Pittsburgh at West Virginia.

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—Eastern basketball is in the final frame of its 1938-39 campaign and the champions of its two biggest college circuits aren't yet decided.

The way the chases started some three months ago it seemed unlikely there would be anything to play for after February but the road suddenly became rocky down the home stretch.

As a result, going into the last week of the regular schedule, Columbia still has a chance of tying Dartmouth in the Eastern (Ivy) League and the Eastern Conference may end in a deadlock between Georgetown and either Carnegie or Temple.

Dartmouth, leading the league with nine victories and one defeat, plays Princeton tomorrow night in a game which can insure the Big Green of a repeat on the Ivy crown.

Tigers Storm Forward

But the halo of invincibility was torn from Dartmouth last week by Cornell and the Princeton Tigers suddenly stormed into the forefront of the upsetters by dropping both Pennsylvania and Cornell out of chances for the title.

This left Columbia still in the running with games this week against Dartmouth Wednesday and Cornell Saturday. The Lions would have to win both, and Dartmouth lose also to Princeton, to tie the season.

The chances of the Conference championship being thrown into a playoff are much more likely. The first-place Georgetown Hoyas shut their books at six victories and four defeats Saturday night by losing unexpectedly to Pitt, 44 to 39.

Conference to End

As a result of this oversight on the part of the Hoyas, either Carnegie Tech or Temple has a chance to catch up this week.

The Tartans and the Owls play each other Friday night with Temple being called upon to negotiate a prior hurdle at Penn State Wednesday night.

Temple, which lost its first four in a row, and about-faced with a like number of victories, can tie Georgetown by winning both games. Carnegie Tech's Tartans, who won their first four and then dropped four, bumped Penn State Saturday night, 33 to 28. Now the defending champions can get into a play-off by winning their remaining clash with Temple.

The Conference voted to disband at the end of the season and unless a play-off is necessary, a game between Pitt and West Virginia at Morgantown Saturday night will sound the end of the circuit. Appropriately enough it may decide a tie for the cellar.

The championship of the eastern independents was gobbled up by the undefeated Long Island University Blackbirds and there are no important games left on the program for the unattached teams outside the forthcoming tournaments.

Chance for Record

Dartmouth's Gus Broberg, well in front of the field in the scoring race in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League with 140 points in 10 games, needs only 12 more in his two remaining contests to break the all-time league scoring record set by Pennsylvania's Jim McNicholl in 1921 at 151.

Records of the leading scorers:

Player, Team	G	FG	F	PF	TP
Broberg, Dartmouth	10	60	20	24	140
Bennett, Cornell	11	46	22	16	114
Foertsch, Cornell	11	36	37	23	109
Mischo, Penn.	10	35	38	17	108
Myers, Columbia	10	40	24	4	104
Lutz, Harvard	10	41	13	22	95
Scofield, Princeton	10	33	28	16	94
Medvedeff, Columbia	10	36	21	22	93
Hobler, Princeton	10	33	14	14	80
MacLeod, Dartmouth	10	28	21	23	77
Erickson, Yale	11	27	20	18	74
Batchelder, Dart.	10	28	16	20	72
Cobb, Yale	11	27	16	11	70
Ramsey, Cornell	11	28	13	25	69
Dudis, Dartmouth	10	23	19	27	65
Naylor, Columbia	10	23	16	16	62
Macioce, Columbia	10	26	10	26	62
Heckel, Harvard	10	21	17	17	59
Peabody, Harvard	10	20	14	11	54
Cottone, Dartmouth	10	24	4	13	52
Anderson, Columbia	10	22	6	23	50

Huskies Engage In Final Match

Northeastern's winter season will be officially closed on Saturday when Jerry Tatton's varsity track team meets Maine at Orono.

The Huskies, with one of the best balanced teams in years, already have scored easy dual meet triumphs over Bates, Tufts, and Brown, so they will be favored to maintain their perfect record on Saturday. Most of the boys had easy workouts last week, because only Capt. Danny Miles, Frank Mascianica, and Joe Gallant were in action in the Intercollegiates in New York last Saturday.

This week those three will be given comparatively light workouts, while the others will have a heavy schedule getting back into top shape

College Swimming

Army 48, Navy 27.
Bowdoin 42, Wesleyan 33.
Brown 44, Syracuse 30.
Columbia 41, Dartmouth 34.
Williams 47, Amherst 28.
Princeton 45, Harvard 30.
Yale 45, Rutgers 30.
Cornell 42, Penn State 33.

College Indoor Track

Amherst 59½, Connecticut State 57½.
Indiana 55 2-3, Illinois 30 1-3.

Riddell's Bay Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 6 (AP)—Nora Hankin of Montreal defeated Dorothy Jones of Detroit, the defending champion, 4 and 3, in the final round of the Riddell's Bay women's golf tournament Saturday.

Miss Hankin's tee shots, exceptionally long and true, plus some deadly putting gave her the victory in the 36-hole final. Miss Jones was off her usual game, hooking invariably off the tee. Miss Hankin was four up at the end of 18 holes.

In the finals of the first flight composed of golfers who failed to qualify for the tourney proper, Mrs. Shawn Kelly of Boston, beat Mrs. N. E. Robinson, New York, 5 and 4.

Penn Baseball Dates

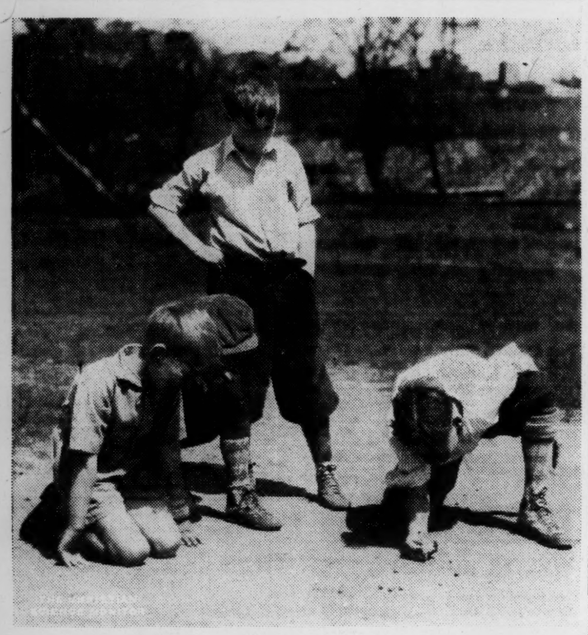
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania has announced a list of 23 games for the varsity baseball team, the longest schedule in eight seasons.

The varsity schedule follows:

April 1—Penn A. C.; 5—Drexel; 7—Swarthmore, at Swarthmore; 8—Cornell; 11—Vermont; 12—Villanova; 15—Dartmouth; 19—Yale, away; 21—Penn State; 22—Harvard; 26—Lafayette, at Easton; 29—Navy, at Annapolis.

May 3—Cornell, at Ithaca; 6—Yale; 10—Columbia, at New York; 13—Army; 17—West Chester; 19—Harvard, at Cambridge; 20—Dartmouth, at Hanover; 24—Penn A. C.; 27—Princeton, at Princeton.

June 3—Columbia, and 10—Princeton.



"SIGNS OF SPRING"

When the ground begins to thaw and soften, look for a knot of boys "knuckling down" for young America's favorite outdoor pastime in early spring. Also look in the Monitor's newsy Sport Pages for local, national and world athletic doings. They are well-reported, clean, and accurate.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Published by

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

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Local Events This Week

Monday, March 6

Amateur Boxing at Arena in evening.

Tuesday, March 7

Boston Bruins vs. Detroit Red Wings at Garden in evening. (Hockey)

Ice skating afternoon and evening at Arena.

Harvard junior varsity vs. Nichols Junior College at Cambridge in afternoon. (Basketball)

Harvard Varsity Team B vs. Univard Graduates at Cambridge in afternoon. (Squash)

Wednesday, March 8

Harvard vs. Pennsylvania at Cambridge in evening. (Basketball)

Harvard Freshmen vs. Dean Academy at Cambridge in evening. (Basketball)

Harvard Varsity Team B vs University Club Blues at Boston. (Squash)

Thursday, March 9

Commonwealth Figure Skating Club at Arena in afternoon.

Malden City Club vs. Harlem Yankees, and Harvard Independents vs. New York Americans at Garden in evening. (Basketball)

Harvard Varsity Team C vs. University Club Blues at Boston. (Squash)

Friday, March 10

N. E. A. A. A. U. Hockey Championships, quarter-finals at Arena in evening. Ice skating at Arena in afternoon.

Saturday, March 11

Don Budge vs. Fred Perry at Garden in evening. (Professional tennis)

Ice skating at Arena in afternoon.

Boston Oylmpics vs. Quebec Aces at Arena in evening. (Hockey)

Ramblers vs. Satirev, and Harvard Freshmen vs. Blue Hill at Commonwealth Armory in evening. (Polo)

Harvard vs. Yale at Cambridge in evening. (Swimming)

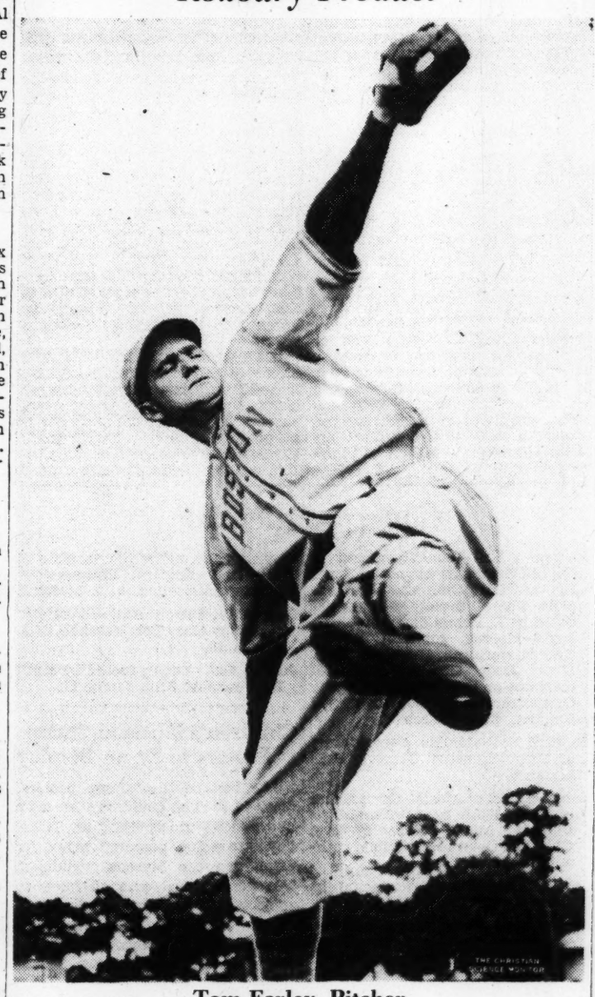
Harvard Freshmen vs. Yale Freshmen at Cambridge in evening. (Swimming)

Sunday, March 12

Boston Olympics vs. Quebec Aces at Garden in afternoon. (Hockey)

Ice skating at Arena in afternoon and evening.

Roxbury Product



Tom Earley, Pitcher

Local youngster who went south with the Bees for a tryout and probably will catch on to be farmed out for another season or two.

Boston, Canadiens and Detroit Win —I. C. 4.-A Meet—Basketball Roundup—Stead

Black Hawks Fail to Climb Out of Hockey Cellar Post

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	31	10	2	129	61	64
Rangers	23	13	4	117	84	51
Americans	16	18	9	101	127	41
Toronto	16	19	8	97	95	40
Detroit	15	21	6	96	112	36
Canadiens	13	22	8	99	132	34
Chicago	12	23	8	81	109	32

Result March 4

Chicago 1, Toronto 1, overtime.

Results March 5

Boston 5, Rangers 3, overtime.
Canadiens 2, Chicago 1, overtime.
Detroit 4, Americans 2.

By the Associated Press

One point in the next five games and the Boston Bruins can't get worse than a tie for first place in the National Hockey League this season; one victory and they'll have it sewed up.

That's the standing today after the Bruins conquered the second-place New York Rangers, 5-3, last night in Boston in a "rubber" game of their series before an overflow crowd of 16,000 wild-eyed fans. The victory, the Bruins' 31st in 43 games, gave them a 64-point total The Rangers, with seven games to go, have 51 points and a 65-point limit for the season. They already have clinched second.

Became Closer

The rest of the race became somewhat closer over the week end, however, to help keep interest alive to the finish two weeks from now.

On Saturday the Toronto Maple Leafs and Chicago Black Hawks played a 1-1 tie in a game marked by an injury to George Parsons, young Toronto winger. Parsons was struck in the left eye by Earl Robinson's high stick.

Then on Sunday Detroit's Red Wings conquered the New York Americans for the second time within a week, 4 to 2, and the Montreal Canadiens turned back Chicago, 2-1, in overtime.

As a result Chicago, which had tied the Canadiens for sixth place the previous night, dropped back to the cellar. The Americans, in third place, remained only a point ahead of Toronto. The fifth-place Detroit club trailed the Leafs by only four points while topping Montreal by two.

Came From Behind

The Bruins, in keeping with their pace-setting position, turned in the finest job of winning last night. Falling behind three times, they rallied to knot the count in the regular playing time with Bobby Bauer getting the third tally with less than a minute to go. In three minutes of the overtime Milt Schmidt put Boston in front on Bauer's pass, then rookie Roy Conacher netted his 19th goal of the season.

Murray Patrick, young Ranger defenseman, was given a match misconduct penalty for charging Referee Clarence Campbell after getting a minor in the third period.

Polly Drouin and the former Black Hawk, Louis Trudel, gave the Canadiens their victory. With less than five minutes to go in the third period, Joe Cooper shot the first goal from mid-ice. Trudel tied it up three minutes later with Drouin and Rod Lorrain assisting and halfway through the overtime session Lorrain and Trudel set up the winning goal for Drouin.

Big Ebbie Goodfellow scored the goal that put Detroit ahead to stay and assisted on two others.

Going Up —*By Pap'*

6 FT. 7 IN.
ONLY SIX FEET TALL, SHORT AS HIGH JUMPERS GO, HE HAS CLEARED 6 FT. 7 IN. INDOORS
Artie -BYRNES-
HE SET THE INTERCOLLEGIATE INDOOR MARK, 6 FT. 6 IN., LAST YEAR AS A SOPHOMORE
—MANHATTAN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE INDOOR HIGH JUMP CHAMPION
HE RELAXES COMPLETELY BETWEEN JUMPS
PAP'

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Artie Byrnes, Manhattan, set new meet high jump record of 6ft. 6¼in. in I. C. 4-A. meet at Madison Square Garden Saturday night.

Cunningham Dominates Track World by Two-Mile Victory

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham bestrode the track world today, dominating it as completely as any runner in history, even Paavo Nurmi, has ever done.

Great runner and record-maker at 1,000 yards, 1,500 meters and the mile, the Kansan stepped out of his groove Saturday night and soundly whipped Don Lash, the world's premiere two-miler, in a thrilling struggle that eclipsed the accompanying I. C. A. A. A. A. championship meet—won by Manhattan with 36 points—and every other event run this winter.

It was not the time, for the Kansan finished on 9:11.8 well above the record, but the manner in which he did it that stamped Cunningham's effort as one of the great races of track history. Running against Lash, Tommy Deckard and Greg Rice, the last two veterans at the distance, he just outthought and outfought them. He beat the greatest two-miler ever developed in America at his own game.

Deckard made the early pace, then turned the lead over to Lash. It seemed the Indiana policeman wanted no part of a new record, for taking the lead just after the mile had been reached, 4:29, Lash slowed the pace perceptibly. There was little excitement until Cunningham jumped him two laps from the tape and started to pour it on.

Cunningham by Yard

Lash let go with his own sprint and the two raced the last lap like quarter-milers. Cunningham finished a yard ahead of Lash with Rice a yard back of the Hoosier. It was a great effort.

This invitation event left the 14,000 in Madison Square Garden gasping and awed. Only the Manhattan rooters got much of a belt out of the rest of the events. They had reason to cheer. The Jaspers won the team title by 16 points over New York U., their strongest rival. Fordham was third with 15 points. Princeton, the first outland squad to break the Metropolitan monopoly, finished fourth with 14¾ points.

The Jaspers piled up points with regularity, managing to place a man in almost every event and winning the high jump, in which Artie Byrnes retained his title with a new I. C. 4-A. record of 6ft. 6¼ in., the mile, and the two-mile.

Nowhere was Manhattan's superiority more marked than in the distance races. Bob Hoolahan trotted to a 4:25.2 mile victory with teammate Joe Moclair third. Bob Conkling, another defending champion, had just as easy a time in winning the longer race in 9:37.9. Andrew Neidnig followed Conkling home and Gene McCabe surprised with fourth place.

New Meet Record

Wesley Wallace of Fordham, the winter's top man at the distance grabbed the 600-yard in 1:13.2; Kenny Clapp of Brown captured the 60-yard dash in 6.4; Frank Slater, another Fordhamite, won the 1,000 in 2:15.2, a new meet record, and two field event champions, Anson Perina of Princeton in the broad jump and Frank Ryan of Columbia in the shot-put retained their laurels.

It was left to John Munski of Missouri, Cunningham's successor as the peer of the corn country's milers, to return the night's best time at that classic distance. He ran 4:17, bettering his year-old record, and sparked his teammates to the championships in the Big Six indoor championships.

Three other standards fell in these games, held on Missouri's fast dirt track. Bob Simmons of Nebraska, the defending titlist, won the 440 in 50.7 and scraped a half second off a 16-year-old record. Bob Stoland, a real unknown, whose name had been omitted from the program, won the high jump with 6ft. 3¾in., and Dick Bird of Kansas added five inches to the pole vault record with a leap of 13ft. 7¼in.

To Be Heard From

The latter mark, incidentally, was an inch and a quarter better than the 13ft. 6in. leap that won the I. C. 4-A. title for Columbia's Dick Ganslen. Track pundits viewed these marks as ample indication that the Big Six has another cargo of record breakers on the way and that Messrs. Munski, Simmons, and Bird would be heard from outdoors this summer.

Missouri had 35½ points, Kansas was second with 24, Kansas State third, with 22, Oklahoma fourth with 19½ and Nebraska, three-time champion, fifth with 17½. Iowa State was sixth with 13½ points.

Dixon Garner, lanky Washington State College distance runner, provided one of the night's surprises when he licked Miklos Szabo, the Hungarian record-holder, and Joe McCluskey at two-miles in the Golden Gate Exposition Invitation meet.

Garner, who licked Szabo by 10 yards, was timed in 9:14.8 and thus bettered the Pacific Coast Association record for the distance. Wayne Rideout of North Texas State Teachers also established a district record when he won the 1,000 in 2:16.8.

Wide World

Miler Glenn Cunningham taking lead away from Don Lash, holder of the indoor two-mile world record, on the last lap of a special invitation two-mile run in the I. C. 4-A. Games in New York. Cunningham won in 9m. 11.8s. Lash was second and Greg Rice third.

Tennis Titles Shared by East And West Coasts

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—The nation's indoor tennis championships were divided strictly between the West and East Coasts today.

For the first time both the men's and women's singles titles went to the Pacific slope as Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., and Pauline Betz of Los Angeles cleaned up in the finals. To make their domination more emphatic these two paired to win the mixed doubles.

What prestige was preserved for the remainder of the country came in the men's and women's doubles, both of which were won by New York combinations—Cliff Sutter and Dr. Eugene McCauliff, and Norma Taubele and Grace Surber.

Sabin Beat Bowden

Sabin was top-seeded in the men's singles and never permitted this rating to be challenged from his first match nearly two weeks ago to his conquest of veteran Frank Bowden of New York Saturday in the finals, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1. It was Bowden's third consecutive unsuccessful trip to the finals.

Miss Betz, on the other hand, came east for the first time, unseeded and virtually unheard of. But she made the same kind of a march through the women's field. Except for a few games in her title match with Helen Bernhard of New York she was always in control. After solving Miss Bernhard's softball strategy the comely Californian batted out a 7—5, 4—6, 6—1 victory.

Mixed Doubles

The Sabin-Betz combination downed Bowden and Miss Taubele in the mixed doubles, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5.

The men's doubles was the nearest thing to an upset in the finals as Sutter and McCauliff overcame Sabin and John Shostrom of Chicago, 4—6, 18—16, 6—4, 6—3.

Misses Taubele and Shurber had no trouble disposing of Jean Wright and Josephine San Filippo of Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—2, in the women's doubles.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

PITTSBURGH—Dr. John Bain (Jock) Sutherland, for 15 years head football coach at University of Pittsburgh, offers his resignation.

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—Dick Metz and Ky Laffoon, 1938 winners, eliminated by Johnny Farrell and Willie Klein, 3 and 2, in first round of International Four-ball Golf Tournament. Walter Hagen and Gene Sarazen also beaten.

NEW YORK—Wayne Sabin wins National indoor tennis title, beating Frank Bowden, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1; Pauline Betz defeats Helen Bernhard, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1, in women's singles final; Sabin and Miss Betz take mixed doubles.

NEW YORK—Glenn Cunningham defeats Don Lash by a yard in special two-mile race at Intercollegiate meet in time of 9:11.8.

NEW YORK—Manhattan scores 36 points to win Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track title with New York University, Fordham and Princeton closest rivals as Artie Byrnes, Manhattan, sets new meet high jump record of 6ft. 6¼in.

SAN FRANCISCO—Dixon Garner, Washington State College, outruns Miklos Szabo and Joe McCluskey in 9:14.8 two-mile race at Golden Gate Exposition to better Pacific Association indoor record. Wayne Rideout with 1,000 yards in 2:16.8, another record.

COLUMBIA, Mo.—John Munski leads Missouri to victory in Big Six indoor track champions, running record 4:17 mile as team scored 35½ points.

BUFFALO—Hunter Lott and William Slack, Philadelphia, retain National squash racquets doubles title, beating Stanley Galowin and Frederick Alexander, New York, 15-12, 15-5, 15-3.

LOS ANGELES—Midwick defeats British Hurlingham team 9-8 in third test for candidates for British Cup team.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Clemson wins Southern Conference swimming title with 39 points.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Iowa State swimmers pile up 70 points to take Big Six championship.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Kentucky wins Southeastern Conference basketball championship, defeating Tennessee, 46-38 in tournament final.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Clemson upsets Maryland, 39-37 to win Southern Conference Basketball Tournament.

COLUMBUS, O.—Ohio State captures Big Ten basketball crown by defeating Purdue, 51-35, as Michigan upsets Indiana, 53-45.

Other leading college basketball scores:

Pittsburgh 44, Georgetown 39.
Carnegie Tech 33, Penn State 28.
Yale 47, Harvard 31.
Princeton 36, Cornell 35.
Columbia 30, Pennsylvania 27.
New York U. 49, Rutgers 35.
Syracuse 51, Colgate 32.
Washington and Jefferson 45, West Virginia 33.
Dartmouth 52, Brown 30.
Chicago 39, Wisconsin 33.
Oklahoma 53, Nebraska 45.
Creighton 31, Oklahoma Aggies 28.
Wyoming 40, Colorado 33.
Utah State 53, Brigham Young 38.
California 43, Stanford 32.
Southern California 56, U. S. L. A. 27.
Oregon 54, Washington 52.
Washington State 42, Oregon State 35.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Hockey Results March 5

National League

Boston 5, New York Rangers 3 (overtime).
Montreal 2, Chicago 1 (overtime).
Detroit 4, New York Americans 2.

International-American League

Pittsburgh 4, Cleveland 2.
Hershey 1, Syracuse 1.
Philadelphia 2, New Haven 2.
Providence 3, Springfield 0.

American Association

St. Louis 11, Wichita 4.
Minneapolis 2, Tulsa 1.

College Wrestling

Penn State 22, Syracuse 8.
Cornell 21, Pennsylvania 13.
Indiana 20, Ohio State 6.
Springfield 33, M. I. T. 3.
Williams 31, Amherst 27, Wesleyan 23.
Columbia 19, Rutgers 11.
Yale 18, Harvard 6.
Navy 16, Kansas State College 12.

College Fencing

Rutgers 9, Franklin and Marshall 7.
Chicago 17, Northwestern 10.
Cornell 20½, Hamilton 18, Penn State 12, Syracuse 3½.
Williams 19, Amherst 16, Wesleyan 16.
Navy 69, Army 60, Harvard 55, Yale 54, Princeton 32.

Six Champions Are Crowned In Major Hoop Conferences

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—The calm end toward which the 1939 college basketball season seemed to be heading disappeared in a hurricane of upsets last week.

Only a couple of weeks ago it appeared it was just a matter of continuing the victorious courses of the teams that were then heading the major conferences. But most of them failed to do that, and the biggest comedowns took place last week.

Saturday's Results

Here's what happened on Saturday night alone:

Michigan, down in the Big Ten cellar, knocked off Indiana 53-45 and handed the championship to Ohio State, which beat Purdue 51-35. Georgetown lost its first home game of the season when Pittsburgh's uncertain sophomores took a 44-39 decision and thus Georgetown failed to clinch the Eastern Conference crown. Princeton, another in-and-outer, beat Cornell 36-35 to put the Ithacans out of the running for a tie with Dartmouth in the Eastern League.

Creighton gave the Oklahoma Aggies their third defeat of the year, 31-28, and dropped them to second in the Missouri Valley Conference; California rallied to beat Stanford, 43-32, after losing 39-35 Friday and thus tied Southern California for the southern division title in the Pacific Coast Conference. Clemson, a rank outsider, won the Southern Conference tournament by beating Maryland 39-27. And Colorado, which clinched the Rocky Mountain Big Siven title a week ago, lost to Wyoming, 40-33.

Line-up of Champions

Thus the lineup of champions so far is Ohio State in the Big Ten, Colorado in the Big Seven, Clemson in the Southern Conference, Kentucky in the Southeastern Conference, Texas in the Southwest Conference and Oregon in the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference. The titles in the two eastern circuits, the Big Six, Missouri Valley and Southern Pacific Coast remain to be decided, the last by a play-off.

In the Big Six, Missouri took the lead by whipping Kansas, co-leader a week ago, 55-30 Thursday night. The Tigers have won seven games and lost three. Oklahoma rang up its sixth victory in nine starts against Nebraska Saturday and can tie Missouri by beating Kansas State at Manhattan today in the season's last game.

After breezing along in front all season, Oklahoma Aggies ran into a losing streak last week and dropped a 29-26 decision to Tulsa before losing to Creighton. Meanwhile Drake whipped Washburn and Grinnell to take the lead with 11 victories and three losses. The Aggies can gain a tie by beating the last-place Washburn team at Topeka today.

Coast Play-off Needed

Southern California fattened its record with two victories over U. C. L. A. while Stanford, which had beaten the Trojans once, knocked California out of the undisputed lead. Thus the Bears and U. S. C must play off for the right to meet Oregon in the final duel for the coast title. Oregon, in front most of the season, wound up by beating second-place Washington, twice in a "pay-off" series and finish with 14 wins and two losses.

Cornell kept Dartmouth from clinching the Eastern League title by beating the leaders 37-36 last Monday. Then Princeton staging a revival, beat both Pennsylvania and Cornell out of chances for ties, leaving only Columbia. The Lions won twice. They finish up this week against Dartmouth and Cornell, but can't share the title unless Princeton also beats Dartmouth Tuesday.

In the Eastern Conference, Georgetown's loss Saturday was its fourth of the season. Carnegie, retaining second with a 33-28 win over Penn State, and Temple, last year's champion, also have lost four each. In the final week, Temple plays at home against Penn State Wednesday and against Carnegie at Pittsburgh Friday. The chances are all in favor of a tie for the title.

Clemson Surprises

Although Clemson's victory in the Southern Conference came as a big surprise, the Tigers proved their class by beating North Carolina, Wake Forest, Davidson and Maryland. Kentucky, the pre-season favorite, went through the Southeastern Conference tournament in a breeze, beating Tennessee 46-38 in the final.

Purdue's Boilermakers decided the Big Ten title after losing their own chance at it They whipped Indiana 45-34 on Monday to start the Hoosiers' downfall, while Ohio State was gaining a bit by beating Michigan. Three concluding games today can't affect the first three places in the standing.

Texas, which had clinched a tie for first in the southwest loop last week, finished off the job by walloping Texas A. and M., 66-32, Thursday. But Arkansas made it a good second by beating Rice twice. Wyoming's surprise victory over Colorado earned a third-place tie with Utah in the Big Seven as Utah State took second by polishing off Brigham Young twice.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Holcombe Ward, member of 1900 Davis Cup team, named United States Davis Cup Committee chairman for 1934.

Lott and Slack Titlists Again

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 6 (AP)—Hunter H. Lott and William S. Slack, Philadelphia squash racquets partners, successfully defended their national doubles championship here yesterday by winning in the title tournament finals from Stanley Galowin and Frederick V. Alexander of New York City, 15—12, 15—5, 15—3.

The Quaker City pair coasted in to its second successive title after a stubborn semifinal round match in which it eliminated Sam Cochran and Harold S. Tenney of New York, 15—8, 15—5, 15—10.

Another Philadelphia team, composed of Neil Sullivan and Roy Coffin, who held the title for five years until dethroned last year, was balked in its comeback attempt in the other semifinal event.

Sullivan and Coffin lost after a hard-fought contest to Galowin and Alexander, 15—7, 15—9, 18—16.

And Talking of . . . Bobsleighing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The British Riders Went Down

LONDON — Reviewing the activities of British sportsmen in the winter season now concluding, we have to record on the debit side of the profit and loss account one world's championship for bobsleigh riding, secured in 1937 and retained in 1938. Very nearly the old saying, "never twice without thrice," came true, for this year at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, the British four-man crew set up a record for the run, afterward beating it, and the margin of their ultimate defeat was only 1.24 seconds.

The winner was Switzerland's first team, which, on the first two of the four runs that determined the championship, gained an advantage too big for the British to wipe out, even with subsequent descents of 1m. 21.67s. and 1m. 20.75s. (records, both) for 1,554 meters of steeply-sloping concentrated trouble. This is about 60 yards less than a mile.

British Team

The British representatives were F. J. McEvoy (steersman), P. Howard, J. Critchley and P. Greene (brake), and when the contests were ended, McEvoy and Greene went on to compete at St. Moritz, Switzerland, in the world's boblet championship. A boblet being, as no doubt you are aware, a bobsleigh built for two, instead of four. The reigning champions on such machines were the Germans, but they were beaten this year by a Belgian pair, Baron Rene Lunden and M. Kuffer. Officially these two were Belgium's second team, but they excelled themselves in one of the most thrilling competitions on record and carried the day—or rather the two days—by .09 second.

The British riders, on the other hand, failed absolutely to do themselves justice. Unaccountably, they were slow on a track exceedingly favorable for fast times, and they ended up in fifth position with an aggregate of 5m. 35s. against the victors' 5m. 29.2s. Britain had a second pair in the championships, Squadron Leader D. Field and Flying Officer N. Cooke, but they were right out of the picture and trailed in seventh.

Popular Among Airmen

Bobsleigh riding is a sport that grows more and more popular among airmen, I notice. And it has been officially encouraged by the German flying authorities, who were reported to have ordered 20 new bobsleighs, of heavy and improved pattern, from a well-known firm at Engelberg, Switzerland, and put in some hard practice with them at Schirke in the Harz mountains.

It is only those British acquainted with the sport abroad who know anything of bobsleighing at first hand, because the climate here never permits the construction of a snow and ice run worthy of the name. It is a game that calls for team work of a very high degree, for a quartet that is not one homogeneous mass may be dissolved into its four component parts at any of the severe bends on a bob-run, and if its balance, as such a mass, gets out of order the whole party may come off together. They don't step off either.

After all, a descent of close on a mile is accomplished at the rate of about 42 miles an hour, and that represents something like 70 miles an hour over certain stretches. No wonder bobsleighs grow old so quickly and need hours of patient mechanical attention when they are not actually engaged in whizzing down awesome gradients and skimming round the rim of hair-raising curves.

Rifle and Pistol Dates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Rifle Association has announced its 1939 outdoor target shooting events would start off with a small-bore rifle match at St. Petersburg, Fla. from March 8 to 12, and a National pistol tournament at Tampa, March 14-18.

Riflemen from 26 states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii are entered for the event. More than 300 entrants are expected in the pistol shoot.

Wakiva First

HAVANA, March 6 (AP)—Wakiva, 70-foot yawl owned by Harkness Edwards of New York, crossed the marker at the entrance to Havana Harbor at 11:13.08 a. m. (E. S. T.) today, the first finisher in the tenth annual St. Petersburg-Havana race.

Her elapsed time in pacing the field of 11 boats was 47h. 13m. 38s., and her corrected fleet time 45h. 15m. 8s.

As the only entry in the yawl and ketch division, Wakiva won the cup in her group and the President Laredo Brus Cup for the first yacht to finish.

Blitzen, owned by R. J. Reynolds of Winston-Salem, N. C., arrived at 11.36.32, the second boat to finish.

Blitzen, a scratch boat in the sloop and cutter division, had an elapsed time of 47:36.32, and a corrected fleet time of 42:30.32.

Margot Lumb Wins

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—Margot Lumb, blonde left-handed star of the British Wightman Cup Tennis Team, retained her British Squash Racquets Championship for the fourth straight year today by defeating Susan Noel, another Englishwoman, in the final, 9—6, 9—1, 9—7.

College Boxing

Syracuse 7, Coast Guard 2.
Yale 5, Cornell 3.
Navy 4½, University of Toronto 3½.
University of Maryland 4½, Army 3½.

Sutherland to Mississippi Follows Pitt Resignation

BULLETIN

PITTSBURGH, March 6 (AP)—Chancellor John G. Bowman today accepted the resignation of Dr. John Bain (Jock) Sutherland as head football coach at the University of Pittsburgh effective immediately.

PITTSBURGH, March 6 (AP)—Resignation of Head Football Coach Dr. John Bain (Jock) Sutherland today climaxed two years of squabbling over athletic policy at University of Pittsburgh.

Just why he decided to vacate after 15 years of directing the once powerful Pitt Panthers was not disclosed immediately but it was evident turbulent history of athletics at the school precipitated his action.

This celebrated builder of great grid juggernauts and maker of All-America players had only to say he submitted his resignation, effective at once, and pending a huddle with Chancellor John G. Bowman "I do not care to say anything more."

The university in all probability will not stand in Sutherland's way. Bowman said athletic authorities might act today on Jock's request for release from an agreement in his contract calling for two years' notice before leaving Pitt.

Often Rumored

Often rumored, Sutherland's move was not unexpected but there have been no indications of his future plans. Latest coaching report has him going to Mississippi State at an annual salary figure of $13,500.

There is a possibility of strong attachment for his alma mater keeping him at Pitt. An associate said "money is not a factor in the matter" and that he might remain on the faculty.

It is traditional for the Panthers to hire only graduates on the grid staff although resignation of four assistants since close of the 1938 campaign left only a like number with limited experience not ranked as possibilities for Sutherland's job

Among the many linked with the place are Charley Bowser, former first assistant to Sutherland; Tommy Davies, successful head coach of Scranton University the past two years; Bill Kern of Carnegie Tech and Andy Gustafson, backfield boss at Dartmouth. Whether they could be landed is another story.

Appeared Secure

Sutherland's position appeared secure as long as he wanted to remain. How long that would be has been problematical since early 1937 when he engaged Athletic Director W. Don Harrison in a wrangle over the amount of spending money given the victorious Pitt footballers after a Rose Bowl game. Harrison finally resigned.

Utica Curlers Win

BROOKLINE, Mass., March 6 (AP)—A strong Utica, N. Y., team skipped by A. Gleason, trounced a home-city rival squad, 18-9 in the finals of the Stockton Cup curling matches at The Country Club yesterday. R. L. Davies skipped the losing team.

The cup winners entered the finals by disposing of St. Andrews No. 2, of New York, skipped by R. B. Neiley, 11-8. The other Utica aggregation downed the last hope of The Country Club by taking a 13-11 semifinal victory from a team skipped by Sheldon E. Wardwell.

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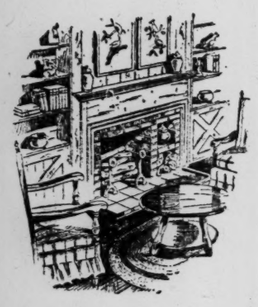

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Saturday's sales	584,560
1939 volume to date	41,897,737
1938 volume to date	40,566,100

Market Leaders Off Fractions To More Than a Point

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—Efforts to extend last week's rally failed to attract much support in today's stock market and leaders dropped fractions to more than a point.

Buying in utilities steadied the list in the forenoon, but the majority of the power stocks eventually gave ground. A number of issues reached high territory for the past year before stumbling. Dealings picked up a bit on the reversal of trend, transfers being at the rate of approximately 900,000 shares.

Business optimism was still present in Wall Street but some speculative contingents inclined to cash profits on the thought the recent recovery in share prices entitled the market to at least a technical reaction.

A decline in this week's steel mill operating rate of 0.7 of a point, while not unexpected, was hardly a buoying influence for the steels.

Prominent sliders were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, du Pont, and North American.

Retaining modest advances were American Smelting, Great Northern, American Telephone, United Fruit, Zenith Radio and International Harvester.

U. S. Bonds Score Gain

U. S. Governments took a long lead over other groups in the bond market today by scoring new gains of 1-32d to 10-32ds of a point.

A number of treasuries pushed ahead to record highs, but volume generally was moderate. A steady rise for several days was attributed by dealers to institutional buying released when the Treasury disclosed the terms of the March financing.

Corporate low yield bonds improved with the Governments, but trading favorites in this division were mixed, reflecting profit selling in many which had scored good gains last week. A few rails rose sharply, including Cleveland Union Terminal 5s and 5½s, Michigan Central 3½s, Marquette 5s, and M-K-T 5s of '62.

Despite the irregularity trading sentiment continued favorable on the easy money situation and brighter feeling on business prospects.

Excepting Panama 5s of '63 "A" which climbed about 3, foreign loans held to a narrow range with fractional gains in Milan 6½s and Poland 8s.

Broker's License As Over-Counter Dealer Revoked

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has announced that G. L. Ohstrom & Co., Inc., of New York, had consented to revocation of its registration as over-the-counter market brokers and dealers.

G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., Inc., of Illinois, also consented to revocation of its registration as a similar dealer and broker.

The commission's announcement said that in the agreement by which the companies consented to the commission's order of revocation it was agreed that "G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., Inc., and George L. Ohrstrom in the sale of the capital stock of Sweet's Steel Company, represented and caused to be represented to its customers that the market price of said stock was $4.87 per share, but omitted to state that there was virually no market for such security at the time other than the market created by and under the control of G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., Inc., and Amott, Baker & Co., Inc."

The stipulation also said that the Ohrstrom firm, and Mr. Ohrstrom, as an individual, "omitted to state that the said price at $4.87 per share was not determined by the operation of a free and open market but was fixed, and maintained by a restriction of the supply of said stock in the market by G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., Inc., and Amott, Baker & Co., Inc."

Wheat Prices Sag On Declines Abroad

CHICAGO, March 6 (AP)—Wheat prices sagged about ½ cent today following corresponding declines in foreign markets.

Slow European demand for wheat and hesitancy of speculative interests to enter the market kept trading at a slow pace.

Wheat closed ¼-½ lower than Saturday, May 68½-⅝, July 68⅝, while corn was unchanged to ¼ off, May 49⅛-¼, July 50½. Oats lost ⅛-⅜.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Good gains were recorded in practically all sections of the stock market today as volume of trading increased. Oil and mining shares were very firm and the metal group attracted buyers. There was a good demand for industrials, especially motors, aircrafts and base metals, and rails also moved ahead. British funds and trans-Atlantics sold higher while foreign bonds held steady.

Paris: Prices in the Bourse closed active and higher today. Rentes gained 110 to 235 centimes and Bank of France and Suez Canal were 200 francs higher. Royal Dutch moved up 100 francs.

Liverpool: The Bombay holiday and a generally cautious attitude pending United States action on new farm legislation restricted trading in cotton futures today. A steady undertone was maintained by trade and local buying and closing prices were 2 points higher to 1 lower.

Wheat futures moved in a lower range throughout the session and finished ⅛ to ⅜d below Saturday. Increased port stocks, favorable weather in large sections of the American winter belt and small cash demand were responsible for lower levels.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
59⅞	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	
126	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	126½	126½	126½	+ ⅛
45	38	Acme Steel (1)	4	38½	38	38½	Mar 2
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	2	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
25	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ½
65⅝	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	2	58¼	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	Feb 24
10	9⅜	Alaska Juneau (1)	8	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	9	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	4	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	8	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	5	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
18⅞	13	Alleghany pr pf	6	17½	16¾	16¾	— ¾
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	21	23¾	22¼	22¼	—1⅜
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	6	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ¼
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	5	180½	177½	179½	+2½
13⅜	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	Mar 3
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	4	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	23	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	1	69	69	69	Mar 4
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	26	46⅜	45½	45½	—1
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	6	18	17	18	
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	7	62¾	62¼	62¼	
24¼	19⅞	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	7	20	20	20	— ½
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note (.20g)	8	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ¼
8	5¾	Am Bosch	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	3	48½	48	48	— ½
100⅜	88	Am Can (4)	6	93¾	93¼	93⅞	
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	5	168¼	168	168	
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	9	30⅜	29⅜	29⅝	—1⅛
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	49	49	49	
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.15g)	6	22½	22	22	— ⅛
113	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	5	112½	112	112½	
122	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	116¼	116⅛	116⅛	Mar 4
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
11⅛	8¾	Am Comi Alcohol	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9¾	9¼	9¼	Mar 4
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
5½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 21
3⅝	2⅞	Am & For Power	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¾
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	3	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
9¾	7½	Am & F P 3 pf	14	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	Mar 4
5¼	4¾	Am Hide & Leather	13	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	Mar 3
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	12	45½	45½	45½	Mar 3
17⅜	13⅜	Am Ice	7	17	13¾	13¾	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ½
7¾	6	Am Internationl	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
30⅝	21½	Am Locomotive	17	26⅞	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	1	70⅞	70⅜	70⅞	— ⅛
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	9	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	1	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
40⅝	32	Am Metal (¼g)	15	38	36	36½	+1½
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 20
7	5⅝	Am Power & Lt	14	6¾	6½	6½	
43½	38	AmP&L $8 pf (1⅛k)	14	49⅜	48	48	— ⅜
43½	32⅜	Am P&L $5pf (1¼k)	20	44	43	43	— ⅜
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	64	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	15	18⅞	18½	18½	— ½
72½	62½	Am Roll Mill pf	9	65½	65	65	—1
15⅜	13¾	Am Saf Razor (1.20)	1	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
20	10½	Am Seating (½e)	3	18	17¼	18	Mar 4
53⅜	41⅜	Am Smelt & R (½g)	36	47¼	45¾	46¼	— ⅝
134	129½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	7	132½	131⅞	132½	+ ¼
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	63½	63½	63½	Mar 4
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	25	35⅜	34⅜	34⅞	— ¼
13⅜	8½	Am Stores	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
14½	13	Am Stove (.20g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Mar 3
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
91⅞	82⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	13	81⅜	78¼	78½	—3⅜
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
160⅜	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	161½	160¼	160¾	+ ¼
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	2	85⅞	85¾	85¾	— ¼
89¾	83⅜	Am Tob B (5)	13	88¾	88½	88¾	+ ⅛
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151½	150	150	—1½
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	5	7	7	7	— ⅛
14⅜	11⅜	Am Water Wks	21	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
90¼	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	+ ⅜
6¾	5	Am Woolen	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
43½	36⅜	Am Woolen pf	5	38⅞	38	38	— ¼
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29⅛	Feb 16
36¼	26	Anaconda (¼g)	173	32⅛	30⅞	31	— ⅜
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	4	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	3	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	2	27	27	27	— ¼
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	13	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
52	44	Armour Ill pf pf	1	45½	45½	46½	
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork (¾g)	3	48½	48⅜	48½	— ⅜
12¾	9⅜	Arnold Cons (⅜g)	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
10⅜	7¾	Artloom Corp	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	21	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
75	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	75	75	75	Mar 1
52⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	Feb 28
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	35	39⅞	38⅞	38½	— ⅝
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	5	69¼	68¼	68¼	
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	7	25¾	25	25	— ¼
8⅛	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
15	11	Atl G & W In pf	7	16⅛	15¼	15½	— ½
23½	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	6	22	22	22	
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	+1
8⅞	7⅜	Atlas Corp (½e)	11	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
46¼	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	46¼	46¼	46¼	Mar 3
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	2	64	64	64	Feb 24
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6½	6½	6½	Mar 3
4¼	3⅜	Auburn Auto	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Mar 4
8⅞	6⅛	Aviation Corp	28	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛

B

17⅜	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	75	16⅛	15½	15⅝	— ½
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	18	7	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	24	24	24	Mar 4
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	5	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
13	9½	Barber Bros	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
19½	14¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	21	17⅜	16¾	17	
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	7	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅝
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	100	100	100	Mar 3
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	124	124	124	Feb 28
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
73⅜	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 20
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	34	27	26¼	26⅜	— ⅝
21	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	11	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
52⅜	51½	Benef Ind Ln pf (2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	11	53⅞	53½	53⅞	+ ¾
80	60¼	Beth Steel	67	75	72¾	73	—1¾
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	10	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	112⅝	112⅛	112⅞	— ⅛
27	22	Bigelow-Sanford	3	26	26	26	— ¼
22⅛	17½	Black&Decker (1)	11	20	20	20	+ ¼
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	8	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
34⅜	24¼	Boeing Airplane	39	30⅜	29	29¼	—1⅛
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (1¼g)	10	25⅜	25½	25½	
18¼	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	5	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
20¾	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	24	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ⅜
32	23⅜	Borg-Warner (¾g)	33	28⅜	27¾	27¾	
2⅝	2	Boston & Maine	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	1	25	25	25	
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	5	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1¼g)	21	28	26⅜	26⅜	—1⅛
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	38	37½	38	Mar 4
46½	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
10	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
13⅞	10⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	31	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅜
43½	31⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	5	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	16	19¼	18½	18¾	— ¼
35	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1⅔g)	2	35	35	35	Mar 3
13⅝	10¾	Br'wick-Balke (¼g)	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Mar 3
13⅛	10	Bucyrus-Erie	13	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
8	6	Budd Mfg	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
5⅜	4¼	Budd Wheel	2	4⅜	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
30	23¼	Bullard Co	3	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅜
32¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	5	32½	32	32	+ ⅜
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	4	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2	1⅞	2	
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	13	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
23½	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½g)	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
4	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	41	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	1	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	Mar 4
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¾g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾

C

18⅞	15¾	Calif Packing	7	18⅜	18	18	— ½
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Mar 1
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	12	1⅛	1	1	
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec	26	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ⅛
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	1	15	15	15	
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale	21	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
32½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (¼g)	3	31⅝	31½	31⅝	— ⅜
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	Mar 4
20½	17½	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
94⅜	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	2	91	90	90	—1
53⅜	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	14	53½	53	53½	
107⅛	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Mar 1
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	16	22½	21¾	22	— ⅜
94	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	Mar 1
19⅛	14⅛	Celotex Corp	25	17⅜	17	17	
22½	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	20⅛	20	20	Mar 4
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
9½	7	Cent R R N J	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	Mar 2
5½	4½	Century Rib M	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 25
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	16	43	42½	42½	— ¾
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	27	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	6	28½	28½	28½	— ½
11	8	Checker Cab	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Mar 3
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	46	39¼	38⅝	39	+ ¼
17¾	13	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	90	89¾	90	Mar 2
24⅝	19⅜	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	24	24	24	— ⅜
⅜	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 6
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	+ ⅜
1	¾	Chi & N West	1	¾	¾	¾	
3½	2½	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
⅜	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar 3
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	2	11⅞	11½	11½	
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar 2
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1	⅞	⅞	Mar 3
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	5	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
37¾	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅞	+1⅛
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46½	Feb 3
	¾	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	Mar 1
1½	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 24
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8¾	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
14⅜	12	Chick Cot Oil	5	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
13⅛	9⅜	Childs Co	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
84	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	73	83⅜	81¾	82	— 1
10⅞	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Mar 4
32	23	City Stores	4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
4¼	3¼	Clark Equip	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
4⅛	2¾	Clev Graph Br (1)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Mar 4
28½	24	Climax Molyb (1.20)	15	51½	50½	50⅝	— ⅞
30½	23¾	Cluett Pbdy (¾g)	8	30	29¼	29¼	— ¾
133	125	Coca-Cola (4½e)	1	131	131	131	+1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Mar 2
16¼	11⅜	Colgate-Palm (½)	18	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Mar 2
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	1	32	32	32	— ½
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	1	19½	19½	19⅝	— ¾
17½	15½	Colum Br cast A (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
16¾	15⅜	Colum Br cast B (1)	1	16	16	16	
9	6⅜	Col Gas & El	193	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
88½	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	89	89	89	+ ½
35	30	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
30⅜	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	1	87½	87½	87½	Mar 4
57	46	Comi Credit (4)	3	56	56	56	— ⅛
109⅛	105¾	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	Feb 24
60	49½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	11	59¼	58½	58⅞	— ⅛
110	107¼	Comi Inv cv pf (4¼)	13	110	110	110	Feb 14
13¾	10⅜	Comi Solvents	23	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
2½	1½	Com'wlth & South	43	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
64	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	5	64	63½	63½	— ½
28⅛	26¾	Com'wlth Edi (.40g)	63	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
8⅝	7¼	Conde Nast	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Mar 3
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (¼g)	3	28½	28¼	28¼	— ½
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	26	24⅜	23	23½	
8⅞	6⅞	Consol Cigar (⅜g)	8	8½	8½	8½	Mar 3
34⅜	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	62	34¼	33¼	33⅝	— ⅛
106⅜	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	9	107½	106¾	106⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	3	1½	1½	1½	
11⅜	9	Consol Film pf (¼k)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
6½	5⅜	Cons Laundries	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	39	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
3¼	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3	3	3	Mar 4
3¾	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	5	3⅛	3	3	Feb 28
15	11⅞	Consol'n Coal pf	2	12	11⅞	12	Feb 28
95¾	94	Consum Pow pf (4½)	2	95¼	95¼	95¼	Feb 21
16½	12⅜	Container Corp	9	14⅜	13¾	13¾	— ¼
22⅛	16	Cont Bak A	13	20¾	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
2	1½	Cont Bak B	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
100	89	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	100	100	100	Mar 3
44	38	Cont Can (½g)	12	40¾	40	40⅜	
115¼	113	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	114	114	114	Mar 2
10⅜	7¾	Cont Diam Fiber	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	Mar 3
35⅝	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	11	35⅜	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
4	2¾	Cont Motors	18	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
31½	26	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	19	26⅜	26¼	26½	
29¼	21	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Mar 3
66¾	61¼	Corn Products (3)	4	66¼	66⅛	66¼	

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Chamber Advances 7-Point Plan For Business Revival

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Chamber of Commerce has suggested that recent Administration assurances to business be translated into a comprehensive seven-point program of "positive and practical action."

In its periodical "Washington Review," the Chamber said that "the revival and reinvigoration of business enterprise is properly coming to be recognized as America's number one problem."

"Anything which contributes to that end is of course to be commended," the statement added. "Business is as anxious to go forward as Government is to have it go forward."

The Chamber's statement was issued shortly after Secretary Henry Morgenthau had promised to give House and Senate tax committees the Treasury's recommendations for revamping taxes which tend to restrict business.

What Chamber Suggests

The recommendations were requested yesterday by Chairman Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi of the Senate Finance Committee and Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Replying, Mr. Morgenthau said in a letter that the Treasury's view would be presented at the committee's convenience.

It probably will be several weeks before any testimony is taken, however, because the House Ways and Means Committee now is busy with proposed changes to the Social Security Act and Treasury experts wish to analyze the March 15 tax returns before making specific recommendations.

The Chamber listed the following recommendations for specific assistance to business:

"Reduction of expenditures.

"Abolition or reduction of taxes which discourage, and sometimes penalize, business initiative.

"Modification of repressive laws and regulations which impede the flow of money into capital markets.

"Curtailment of the competition of Government with private enterprise in many fields of business.

Spending the Big Problem

"Repeal or revision of labor legislation which promotes strife and discord.

"Limitation of the authority of Federal agencies which exercise the functions of prosecutor, judge and jury in the regulation of business activities.

"Discontinuance of ex parte investigations and inquiries which tend to discredit business and impose an unnecessary burden upon business enterprise."

Of all questions involved, the Chamber said, "that of public spending is the most important."

"Taxation has reached what might be called the 'saturation point,'" it added. "In other words, we are approaching, if we have not already reached, the point at which business cannot carr ythe load, and increasing taxation means diminishing business.

"Ultimately, if this course is continued, we shall have to decide between private enterprise and public enterprise."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Gilbert (A C) Co pf	$1.75	Mar. 10	Mar. 7	
W Texas Util $6 pf	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Initial				
Kern Co Land (new)	15c	Mar. 20	Mar. 16	
No Am Co	37½c			
	4 91667-100000c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Final				
C Lyonnais 100 francs	.....	.....		
Increased				
Petrol Explor	35c	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 4	
Extra				
Cent Patricia G M	1c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
De Lonk Hook&Eye	$2	Mar. 16	Mar. 1	
Optional				
Am City P&L A,	*68¾c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Irregular				
Doernbecher M Co	15c	Mar. 20	Mar. 6	
Hamil Watch Co	25c	Mar. 15	Mar. 6	
Mahon (RC) Co	10c	Mar. 15	Mar. 6	
Sloss Sheff St & Iron	50c	Mar. 21	Mar. 11	
Utah Oil Ref	10c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28	
Reduced				
Lansing Co	12½c	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	
Resumed				
Scovill Mfg	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Regular				
Aetna Life Ins	30c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 4	
Ala Power $7 pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Am Invest Sec Co	10c	Mar. 6	Feb. 24	
Anchor Hock Gl	15c	Apr. 15	Apr.	
Anchor H Gl pf	$1.62½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 17	
Atens Gas & Sur	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 4	
Auto Ins (Hartford)	25c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 4	
Bond Stores	20c	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 9	
Braz Tr L&P pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Br Am Assur	$1.50	S Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Cdn&Dom Sug pref	12½c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Cen Stl&Wire6%pf	75c	Q Mar. 20	Mar. 10	
Cent Patricia G M	4c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
CharT&Ex(Tor.Ont)	$1	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Clearing Mach Cor	20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Climax Molybden	30c	Mar. 31	Mar. 16	
Colum & X RR	$1.10	Mar. 10	Feb. 25	
Comwlth Tel pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Coniarum Min Ltd	5c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Cons Ed (NY) pf	$1.25	Q May 1	Mar. 31	
Consol Ret Strs pf	$2	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
ConTel 7%ptc pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Do 6½%c pf	$1.62½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Draper Corp	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 4	
Excello Corp	20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Frood Mchy	25c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	
Do pf	$1.12½	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 15	
Foundation Pet	½c	Mar. 3	Feb. 20	
Fulton Market Cold Storage Co 8% pf	$2	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 18	
Gannett Co pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Genl Fire Exting'r	10c	Q Mar. 10	Feb. 27	
Gen Mills pf	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Gen Tel Corp	25c	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 6	
Do pf	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Gen Trust (Can)	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25	
Cinn G & E pf	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Hamilton Watch Co pf	2%	Mar. 15	Mar. 8	
Harrisburg Gas pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Heath (D C) & Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 29	
Income Prop pr inc	12½c	S Mar. 5	.....	
Jersey Cent P&Lt 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Johns Manville Cp 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 17	
Merrimac Hat Cp 8% pf	$1	Q Mar 1	Feb. 24	
Do	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 24	
Mich Assoc Telephone 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar 15	
Myers & Bro (FF)	75c	Mar. 27	Mar. 15	
Natonias Co	20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 13	
No Am Co 6%	pf 75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Ohio Oil pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 4	
Pantheon Oil	2½c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 27	
Pharis T & Rubber	15c	Mar. 20	Mar. 4	
Phila D P I st pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Rey-O-Vac 8% pf	50c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 15	
Pitts. Ft W&C	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Do pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 4	Mar. 10	
Rochest Tel pf	$1.62½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Seed Sect N Inv T Ltd (£10)	2½%	S Mar. 15	Feb. 28	
Second Scott No Inv Trust	2½%	S Mar. 15	Feb. 28	
Sherwood, Swan & Co. Ltd 6% pt pf	A 15c	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 2	
Sloss Sh S&I pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 21	Mar. 11	
So Ca Pwr	20c	Q May. 15	Apr. 29	
Do pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 20	
Southland Royalty	10c	Mar. 15	Mar. 4	

*Payable in cash or "B" stock.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	13.16	14.00
Affiliated F Inc	4.02	4.44
Amerex Hold	26.00	27.50
Am Business Shrs	3.51	3.88
Am Gen Equip Inc	.49	.56
Am Ins Stocks	5.00	5.50
Boston Fund	16.37	17.60
British Type Inv	.16	.31
Broad St Inv	26.08	27.88
Bullock Fund	15.00	16.25
Can Inv Fund	4.05	4.40
Century Shrs Tr	23.98	25.78
Chain St Inv	16.85	17.83
Dividend Shrs	1.35	1.45
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	18.17	19.52
Eaton & Howard Fd F	12.51	13.43
Equity Corp $3 pf	27.00	28.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	20.36	21.91
Fund Investors Inc	18.63	20.14
Gen Capital	32.22	34.65
Gen Investors Tr	5.14	5.60
Incorp Investors Tr	18.03	19.39
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	36.00	36.60
Maryland Fund	5.88	6.50
Mass Investors Tr	21.87	23.62
Mutual Invest	11.82	12.92
Nation Wide Voting	1.39	1.54
New England Fund	13.54	14.59
Old Colony Tr Assoc	14.25	16.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.48	.54
Putnam Fund	14.81	15.84
Quarterly Income Srs	11.37	12.45
Railway & Light Sec	11.00	12.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	93.00	.....
Repub Invest Fund	.30	.33
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	2.75	4.25
Spencer Trask Fund	16.53	17.55
Stand Util Inc	.64	.69
State Street Invest	82.00	84.75
Trustees Am Bk "B"	.53	.64
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.98	1.09
US El Lt & P Voting	1.05	.....
Wellington Fund	14.23	15.62
World Investment Tr	3.77	4.18
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.125	5.875
Corp Tr A A mod (acc mod	2.88	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.99	..
Deposit Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.54	..
Deposit Ins Shrs "A"	3.07	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.12	..
Diversified Tr C	3.90	..
Diversified Tr D	5.95	6.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.40	4.70
Funds Tr Shrs A	5.30	5.88
Nation Wide Sec	3.88	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	48.876	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.35	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.91	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.86	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.63	..
Reprss Tr Shrs	10.41	10.91
Super of Am Tr AA	2.51	..
Super of Am Tr C, D	7.07	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.75	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.39	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co.	2.25	3.25
First Boston Corp	18.75	20.25
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.00	2.00
Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bonds: Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks: Liq. value	Sales price
B-1 27.44	30.09	S-1	28.01xd	30.72
B-2 23.30	25.52	S-2	14.33	16.96
B-3 15.26	16.80	S-3	13.57xd	15.07
B-4 7.36	8.27	S-4	5.06	5.67
Preferred Stocks				
K-1 15.24	16.76	K-2	11.57	12.85

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	4.75	4.71	4.74	4.74
Sept.	4.86	4.83	4.84	4.84

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 3⅜s 43-40 June	105	105	105
1 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	106.19	106.19	106.19
1 3¼s 41	107.5	107.5	107.5
1 3⅜s 47-43	110.10	110.10	110.10
6 3¼s 45-43	110.16	110.11	110.16
4 3¼s 45-43 reg	110.10	110.10	110.10
4 3¼s 46-44	110.25	110.23	110.25
2 4s 54-44	115.28	115.18	115.28
7 2½s 45	107.20	107.18	107.18
1 3s 48-46	110.4	110.4	110.4
2 4s 48-46 reg	110.2	110.2	110.2
5 3⅛s 49-46	110.24	110.24	110.24
1 3⅛s 52-49	110.20	110.20	110.20
13 2½s 53-49	103.30	103.26	103.30
15 2½s 52-50	104	103.28	104
6 2¾s 54-51	105.20	105.20	105.20
18 2⅞s 60-55	105.31	105.28	105.28
51 2¾s 59-56	104.21	104.19	104.21
51 2¾s 65-60	104.1	104	104
7 2¾s 63-58	104.6	104	104.6
Federal Farm Mortgage			
1 3s 47-42	106.22	106.22	106.22
1 2¾s 47-42	105.23	105.23	105.23
8 3¼s 64-44	108.14	108.14	108.14
Home Owners' Loan			
2 2¾s 49-39	102.16	102.16	102.16
5 2¼s 44-42	104.28	104.28	104.28
4 3s 52 44	108	108	108

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	104	103¾	104
10 Alleghany cv 5s 44	82¾	82¼	82¼
5 Alleghany cv 5s 49	71½	71½	71½
7 Alleghany 5s 50 st	37¼	36¾	36¾
5 Allegh Val 4s 42	106	106	106
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	92	92	92
2 Allis-Chalm cv 4s 52	111	111	111
4 Am & For P5s 2030	56½	56½	56½
11 Am GChem cv 5½s 49	103	103	103
5 Am T&T 5½s 43	112¼	111⅞	111⅞
15 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108	107¾	108
17 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¼	108	108¼
4 Am WW&E 6s '75	107	106½	107
3 AnacondaCop4¼s50	106	106	106
1 Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98½	98½
7 Arm Del 4s '57	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
12 AT&SF 4s '95	110	109½	109½
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	94	94	94
8 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st reg	86	85	86
1 AT&SF 4s '1905-55	93¾	93¾	93¾
15 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102¾	102¼	102¼
1 A C Line 1st4s 52	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
4 A C Line 4½s '64	67½	67	67½
4 Aty & Dan 1st4s48	42	42	42
2 B&O rfg 6s '95	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
5 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
3 B&O 1st 45s '48	61¼	61	61¼
14 B&O rfg 5s '95	22	21¾	22
8 B&O rfg 5s '95	22	22	22
8 B&O 5s '96 F	21⅝	21¼	21¼
5 B&O 5s 2000 D	21¼	21¼	21¼
68 B&O cv 4½s '60	14⅜	14⅛	14¼
2 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	13½	13½	13½
42 B&O 4s '48	60	60	60
2 B&O 5s 'SW '50	43	43	43
8 B&O 5s SW '60 ct	41¾	41½	41¾
2 B&O 4s TC 59	52	52	52
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118	117¾	117¾
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
8 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103⅞	103½	103⅝
62 Beth Stl 3½s '52	102	101⅝	101¾
1 Boston&Me 5s '87	39¼	39	39
12 Bost&Me 4¾s 'JJ61	36	36	36
10 Boston&Me 5s '55	40¼	39¼	39⅜
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	63	63	63
66 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '46	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Bkly Un G&E 4½s&41	45	45	45
6 Bkly UnEllst 5s '50	91	91	91
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	107	107	107
12 Bkly U Gas 5s '46	107	107	107
13 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	82¼	81½	81½
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	99¼	99	99¼
2 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	112	112	112
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	39	38½	38¾
2 Bush Term 5s '53	40¾	40¾	40¾
11 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	97½	97⅜	97½
6 Can Sou 5s '52	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 July	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Can Nat Rw 4½s '57	116	116	116
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
3 Can Pac 5s '44	114¼	114¼	114¼
11 Can Pac 5s '54	99¼	99¼	99¼
11 Can Pac 4½s '46	99¼	99	99¼
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	94	93½	94
14 Can Pac 4s perp	81¾	81¼	81-1/4
4 Celtotex 4½s '47 ww	95¾	94	95¾
8 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	4¾	4½	4½
3 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9¼	9	9
4 Cen New Eng 4s '61	34	34	34
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	62	62	62
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	76¼	75¾	76
4 Cen RR N J 5s '87	28	27	27
2 Cen RR N J 5s '87 reg	25	25	25
3 Cen RR N J 4s '87	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	82	82	82
1 ChampionP&F 4¾s'50	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 C&O 4½s '92	123½	123½	123½
8 C&O 3½s '96 D	99½	99¼	99¾
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	99½	99¼	99¼
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	12½	12⅛	12⅛
15 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	92½	92½	92½
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99½	99½	99½
6 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	20¼	20	20¼
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	19	19	19
7 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22½	22	22
3 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	10¾	10¼	10¼
24 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3⅛	3	3
5 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27¼	27¼	27¼
4 Chi & NW 6½s 36	17½	17½	17½
30 Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Chi & NW 4s 87	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 CRI & P 4½s 52A	73¾	73¾	73¾
73 CRI & P 4½s 60	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3 CRI & P 4c 88	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	59½	59½	59½
1 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	49	49	49
2 Ch Un Sta 4s 63D	109½	109½	109½
4 Ch Un Sta 3⅜s 63	108	107¾	107¾
9 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	103	102¾	102¾
16 Ch & W Ind4¼s5 62	94	94	94
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94	94	94
3 Childs Co 5s 43	77¼	77	77¼
2 Cin Un Term 5s 57 C	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 CCC & SL 4½s 77	61	60½	61
1 CCC & SL Spfd 4s 40	98	98	98
14 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	110⅛	110	110⅛
27 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	90	88	90
43 Clev Un Term 5s 73	81⅛	79¾	81
28 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	76½	75¾	76½
21 Columbia G5s52 My	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
36 Columbia G 5s 1961	102½	102¼	102¼
7 Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	104	103⅞	104
43 Comwlth Ed 3½s 58	110⅞	110½	110½
15 Comwlth Ed 4s 81	106⅜	106	106¼
21 Con Edis 3¼s 46	105½	105½	105½
16 Con Edis 3½s 48	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	107½	107½	107½
6 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104	103⅞	104
10 Consum Pow 3⅜s '66	105⅛	105	105½
1 Container 5s '43	99½	99½	99½
47 Continent Oil 2¾s '48	109	108⅞	109
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	105½	105½	105½
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	105½	105½	105½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34½	34½	34½
5 Cuba R R 5s '52	39¼	39¼	39¼
17 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	66⅜	65½	65½
1 D G & E 5s '51	106	106	106
3 D & R G 4s '36	13½	13⅜	13⅜
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 D & R G West 5s '78	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
3 Dow Chem 3s '51	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 DulMissabeR3½s '62	106	106	106
1 Erie&Pitt 3½s '40B	103¼	103¼	103¼
23 Erie rfg 5s '67	12¾	12⅜	12½
10 Erie rfg 5s '75	12⅜	12¼	12½
6 Erie gen lien 4s '96	22	22	22
2 Erie cv 4s '53A	18	18	18
1 Erie&Jer 6s '55	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	44	44	44
4 FairbanksMorse4s'66	106	106	106
7 FirestoneTr&R3½s'48	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
12 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8½	8½	8½
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8	8	8
1 FortStUnDepot4½s'41	102	102	102
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	42¼	42¼	42¼
26 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
28 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	69¾	68¾	68¾
6 Goodrich 4¼s'56	100⅜	100	100
2 Goodrich 6s '45	101½	101¼	101½
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	90	90	90
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	99	99	99
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'77	92	92	92
10 Gt Nor 4½s'76D	85½	85½	85½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	85½	85½	85½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	105	105	105
29 Gt Nor 4s '46G	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
2 Gt Nor 4s '46H	91½	91½	91½
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	79½	79½	79½
2 Gulf M&M 5s '50	76¼	76⅛	76⅛
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Hocg V 4½s '99	121	121	121
3 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101⅜	101¼	101¼
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	34	34	34
45 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	50¼	49⅝	50
18 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14¾	14½	14½
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	60	60	60
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	59	58½	59
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	60	59½	60
30 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	55½	55	55
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	59⅞	59½	59¾
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	57	55	55
1 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	69⅝	69¼	69¼
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3½	3	3
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	16	16	16
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	84¼	83¾	84¼
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	57	57	57
1 Int Paper 5s '47 B	99½	99½	99½
32 Int T&T 4½s '52	70¾	70¼	70¼
16 Int T&T 5s '55	73¾	73⅜	73¾
2 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	32	32	32
3 KC South 5s '50	69	69	69
2 KC South 5s '50	71¼	71¼	71¼
3 KC Term 4s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Kans G&E 4½s '80	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Kings Co El&P 6s '97	164	164	164
1 Koppers Co 4s'51	102	102	102
10 Kresge Found 4s '45	103¾	103½	103¾
14 Lac Gas L 5½s'53	58½	57½	57¾
5 Lac Gas 5s '39	90	90	90
11 L S & M 3½s'97	89	88⅞	89
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	58¾	58¾	58¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 ct	18½	18½	18½
1 Leh ValHTermls '54	53	53	53
5 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	52	52	52
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	22	22	22
19 LehVal4s2003	21	20¾	21
1 Leh Val 4s2003asd	20½	20½	20½
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	128¼	128¼	128¼
5 Loews 3½s'46	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
25 Louisv & Ark 5s '69	86	85¾	86
8 Lou&Nv 4½s2003	92	92	92
13 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
13 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84	84	84
1 Lou&N AK&Cin4s'55	105½	105½	105½
3 Lou Gas & El 3¾s'66	109¾	109¼	109¾
1 Main Cen 4½s 50	50	49⅞	50
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	30	30	30
5 Mahat Ry 4s'90	35½	35½	35½
5 Maret St Ry 7s'40	52	50	52
3 Mich Cen 3½s'52	96½	96½	96½
2 Mich Cen 4s '40	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	13¾	13⅝	13¾
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	63¾	63¾	63¾
43 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	29½	27¼	29
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	13½	12½	13½
1 M-K-Tex 4½s '78	25	25	25
16 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	46	45⅜	45¾
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	24½	24	24½
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	3½	3¼	3¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19	19	19
8 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5½	5⅜	5⅜
59 Mob & O 4½s '77	29¾	29½	29½
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	52½	52½	52½
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	109	109	109
7 Monti Pow 3¾s'66	99⅞	99¾	99¾
2 Morris & Essex 5s '55	49¾	49½	49½
12 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	44¾	43⅞	44¾
5 Mor&Essex3½s2000	53½	53½	53½
2 Nassau El 4s '51	45½	45½	45½
8 Nat Dairy 2¾s'51 ww	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
2 Natl Steel 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	103½	103½	103½
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	71	71	71
5 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	34	34	34
5 NO Tex & M 4½s'56	32	32	32
15 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66⅝	66¼	66¼
22 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59⅞	59½	59½
8 NYC cn 4s '98	69	68¼	68¼
13 NYC 3¾s '46	79⅞	79½	79⅞
10 NYC cv 3¼s '52	70½	70	70
36 NYCHR 4½s 2013	60	59½

Commerce and Finance

New High for Year to Date in Operations of Steel Industry

Business and Industry

European Marts Maintain Calm During Past Week

LONDON (AP)—A persisting lack of confidence in world affairs was reflected in a dull tone in European markets throughout the past week.

Estimates for the British army, navy, air force and civil services totalling approximately £1,021,000,000 left the stock exchange comparatively unmoved.

This was interpreted by financial operators as indicating general soundness. The huge estimates failed to create panic because, for one thing, a large proportion of the funds will come from the Government's proposed £800,000,000 loans.

Calmness in London

A feature of the market calm consoling to men in "The City" was the relatively slight reaction to a temporary scare created by unconfirmed reports of Italian military movements.

Six months ago such reports certainly would have caused a severe setback in all quarters.

The Bank of England return for the week ending March 1 made financial history. It was the first issued under the currency and banknotes act providing bank valuation of gold purchases at the market price.

Taking up of new treasury bills Thursday caused more business than usual, but the bank's desire for short dated maturities was not satisfied.

Recognition of the Spanish Nationalist Government by Great Britain and France resulted in the peseta being quoted officially. It was offered at 42 to the pound.

(This was the first official quotation of the peseta since outbreak of the Spanish civil war July 18, 1936. At Saturday's pound rate of $4.6880, this made the peseta worth $0.1116.)

In the "black" market Nationalist currency ranged to 75 to the pound. Since the fall of Barcelona Jan. 26 quotation of the Madrid Government peseta has been nominal.

Fears of a political deadlock through resignation of the Belgian Cabinet were reflected in a rapid widening of the discount on forward belgas to approximately 45 centimes for three months.

Heaviness on Paris Bourse

Later in the week, despite failure to form a new Cabinet, the belga rallied slightly and held firm.

Close of the week on the Paris Bourse had a heavy tendency after a firm opening. Egyptian shares again were weak Thursday owing to fresh rumors concerning the Mediterranean situation.

Ordinary rentes lost up to one point while the exchange guaranteed issue declined up to 1.30. Internationals also were heavy. Suez Canal held an improving tendency.

Amsterdam had a depressed tendency all week. Local shares lost up to four points, tin lost one to four points and United States stocks were slack.

On the Berlin Boerse there continued reactionary losses ranging from one to two per cent. Banks and shipping shares were mostly unchanged but most others depreciated slightly.

Rubber shares on the London market tended to remain inactive although there was a competitive demand for spot.

Suspension of dealings in shellac in the London commercial sale rooms Thursday following failure of a small "outside" firm to meet commitments was regarded as of little importance. The losses were well spread.

U. S. Spends Less For Travel Abroad

By the Associated Press

Washington

Americans spent more than half a billion dollars for foreign travel last year.

A preliminary report by the Department of Commerce estimated aggregate American expenditures for foreign travel in 1938 at $525,000,000, a drop of $38,000,000 from 1937.

The Department estimated that foreigners visiting the United States spent $160,000,000.

$24,000,000 Awards Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Secretary of Navy Claude A. Swanson has awarded contracts totaling $24,000,000 for armor plate for four new battleships.

The contracts went to the Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa.; Midvale Company, Nicetown, Pa., and the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The percentages of the contract which went to the three companies were, approximately, Bethlehem, 42; Midvale, 33; Carnegie, 25.

G. E. Increases Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—General Electric Company in a preliminary report for 1938 showed net income of $27,729,000, equal to 96 cents a share of capital stock, against $63,546,762, or $2.21 a share, in 1937. Directors ordered a dividend of 25 cents a share on capital stock, payable April 25 to holders of record March 17 In the preceding three quarters dividends of 20 cents each were paid, while the corresponding quarter of last year a payment of 30 cents was made.

Steel Operations Rise 1 Point To 56 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—The prospects of better steel business over the next 60 days are regarded more hopefully by producers in the industry, according the the magazine Steel.

"Finished steel buying lately," says the service, "has shown little change from the slightly reduced pace prevailing during most of February, but consumption is sustained or heavier as reflected in gradual recovery in ingot production. The national steelmaking rate was up 1 point to 56 per cent last week, a new high for 1939 to date and comparing with 29.5 per cent a year ago.

"March operations will be aided by heavier rail production. In addition, an upward trend in activity of the automotive, building construction, tin plate and farm equipment industries is indicated, with an accompanying beneficial effect on steel consumption.

Pig Iron Output Up

"Average daily pig iron production in February was 73,543 tons, compared with 70,448 tons in January and 46,655 tons a year ago. Except for November, 1938, this was the highest rate since October, 1937. Active blast furnaces on Feb. 28 numbered 121, a net gain of 3 for the month.

"The shorter month reduced total February production to 2,059,203 tons, against 2,183,895 tons in January and 1,306,333 a year ago. Output was the largest for February since 1930, except for 1937, when the total was 3,020,006 tons.

"Steel requirements of railroads, while still relatively moderate, are becoming an increasingly important factor in total business. Furthermore, recent improvement in earnings of the carriers brightens the outlook for further expansion in orders for equipment and track material.

"Latest rail orders include 8,500 tons for the Illinois Central, while the Erie is expected to place 21,000 tons, plus 9,000 tons of fastenings. Other pending tonnages include 6,000 for the Reading and 4,000 for the Central of New Jersey. Southern Pacific has awarded 40 steam locomotives, Ford Motor Co. three diesel-electric locomotives, and two steam units have been sold for export. Canadian National has ordered 2,000 box cars."

Domestic orders for freight cars in February totaled 2,259. Awards the first two months this year were 2,262, compared with 134 in the 1938 period.

Auto and Farm Needs Gain

Production of automobiles, the review continues, "rose nearly 5,000 units last week to 78,705 cars and trucks. This compares with 54,440 a year ago. General Motors' output increased from 34,765 to 35,225, but Ford cut from 16,600 to 15,400. Chrysler's gain was from 17,060 to 19,835, with all others expanding from 7,235 to 8,215.

"Steel needs of farm equipment builders are improving seasonally. Prospects for sales of tractors, implements and merchant wire products are moderately encouraging despite the none too favorable trend of agricultural income.

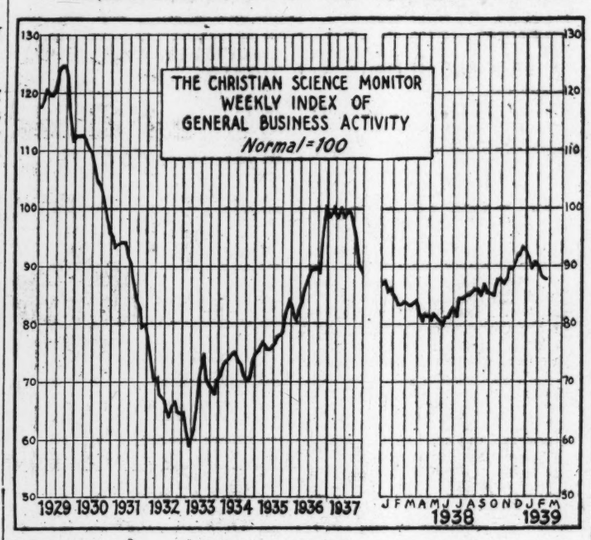
"Some pig iron producers have opened third quarter books at unchanged prices. Delay in announcing finished steel prices for the next period has been without effect on demand. Most consumers and warehouses are holding down stocks, with current needs adjusted closely to mill shipments," concludes the service.

Scrap markets have been generally strong, reflecting expectations of further improvement in steelmaking this half. The scrap composite is steady at $14.96, with the finished steel composite holding at $56.50.

Shoe Stock Sold Privately

Eastman, Dillon & Co., made a private offering to dealers of a block of 6,000 shares of common stock of United Shoe Machinery Corporation, priced at 84¼, the closing price on the New York Curb Exchange March 1. The stock was all sold before the close of the day.

Monitor Index of Business Continues Downward Course



A further slight decline in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity during the week ended Feb. 25 carried the index to the lowest point since the first week in November. At its current level of 87.8 (prel.) on Feb. 25, the index is the lowest for this year and more than 5 points below the 1938 peak which was reached on Dec. 24. This oompares with 88.0 on Feb. 18, 1939, and 83.6 on Feb. 26 of last year.

There was a divergence in the movement of the three components of the index for the week. Electric power production continued its moderate decline of recent weeks but maintained a level well above that of a year ago. Bank debits outside New York City leveled off following a gain in the previous week and while this series has dropped off quite sharply since its 1938 high it is holding above last year's levels.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings showed a decline in the reported total but this was less than expected in the week containing the Washington Birthday holiday and when allowance had been made for the holiday influence and the seasonal factor, the adjusted index recorded its first advance in six weeks.

Steel operations advanced one point last week to 56 per cent of capacity according to the magazine Steel's estimates. While steel buying has shown little change from the slackened demand of recent weeks, increasing activity in the automobile and construction industries and heavier rail production make for a more hopeful outlook in the industry.

Automobile output advanced during the week showing a moderate gain over the previous week and holding well above last year's levels.

Textile mills were holding operations although reports indicate that southern mills are preparing to cut schedules 25 per cent. In the shoe industry production has been maintained for heavy backlogs although new orders have fallen off.

Gains were reported in the volume of retail trade last week, increases of 2 to 3 per cent being shown over the week before, but compared with a year ago, sales were off from 1 to 4 per cent.

Wholesale commodity prices made gains, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index revealed, and the increase carried the index to the highest level in six weeks.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Feb. 25.* 1939	Feb. 18, 1939	Feb. 26, 1938
Combined index	87.8	88.0	83.6
Bk debits outside NYC	81.6	81.9	78.8
Elec power production	94.3	94.7	89.9
Misc carloadings	81.1	81.6	75.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The market last week continued on up slowly. Industrials went through the mystic 146½ level on the Dow-Jones' averages, and utilities made a new high and rails approached their January highs. Aviations completely lost their market leadership, and it looked as if the excited ones who found them a pleasing trading medium during the late market unpleasantness when everything else refused to move up were now turning from their benefactors to new fields and pastures green. Market leadership was usurped by the long-suffering rails, which seem to have taken a new lease on life due to (a) good earnings prospects and (b) good political prospects.

The good earnings prospects are a projection of the January reports. Class 1 net operating income was around $34,000,000 against only $7,000,000 in "like period of the previous year." The Wall Street Journal was good enough to project these through 1939 with appropriate adjustments, and came out with a figure of a bit over $650,000,000 for Class 1 road net operating income for the full year 1939, which is very good.

Rail traders were enthused with the prospects in nice earning properties like Chesapeake & Ohio and Union Pacific but even more interested in the leverage possibilities in Central, Southern, and Southern Pacific, all selling round the $20 level. They seemed most of all interested, however, in second-grade rail liens, which have been jumping.

Politics Favors Business

The real storm behind the week's good market seemed to be the political, not the business news. The business indices for the previous week didn't do so well; the New York Times' index was down from 88.8 to 88, Barron's was level, that of The Christian Science Monitor off to 87.7 from 88. Electric power production, which reflects industrial activity, was down; so was automobile production. Steel production jumped from 55 to 56 per cent, but rumor has it the steel companies are doing a little stocking up.

However, some people professed to take the continued slow-down bullishly, on the reasoning that if consumption is holding steady, as it seems to be, then reduction in motor and other output is putting industry in a better inventory position.

Commodities continued to provide some market support. As indicated on this page last Friday, the little commodities are doing quite well. Even certain cotton futures contracts are at a peak for the "life of the contract, principally because of Congress' reluctance to release loan stocks. An interesting little side-light came out last week when some Southern congressmen remarked "Those traders in New York are short, and they want us to release cotton and bail them out;" so the head of the Commodity Exchange Administration released figures on the open interest in New York showing that the big cotton speculators are almost entirely on the long side, the little speculators being the ones interested in short positions. Worth Street, incidentally, had one of its biggest days in several months with a turnover of 35,000,000 yards.

Some Bullish News

The really bullish news, however, came out of Washington. First was the triple Supreme Court decision against the National Labor Relations Board and the caustic judicial remarks about the sit-down strike. Then came Senator Pat Harrison's broadside against deficit-spending followed by the joint Harrison-Doughton letter asking Secretary Henry Morgenthau to expand on his business-deterrent talk.

This week a crowd of Democrats, including Messrs. Garner, Barkley, Byrnes, Harrison, Bankhead, Rayburn, and Doughton, are going to see the President and rumor has it here they will put the heat on him to change the Administration policy from one of (a) discouraging business and (b) filling the gap with fiscal deficits; to one of (a) encouraging business and (b) doing what candidate Roosevelt urged President Hoover to do about budget-balancing.

The bullish part of this, as the Street sees it, is that the business "appeasement" program is now coming from somebody more likely to really mean it than the Administration. Everybody remembers the "breathing spell" romancing of a few years ago.

Meantime the Street is preparing for modification of Federal regulation of the securities business. Rebellion may be brewing among the over-the-counter people at the SEC's apparent desire for a "czar" to administer the Maloney Act, and also at the prospect of substantial dues. Resistance has stiffened perceptibly to the Barkley Bill to let the SEC sit in at the writing of indentures. The Investment Bankers' Association special committee to propose revisions of the Securities Act of 1933 is expected to come forth with something in a month or so.

Seek Securities Act Revision

A week from today some 20 stock exchanges will meet at Washington to agree on some program for revision o fthe Securities Exchange Act of 1934, particularly in the direction of getting some definition of "pegging" from the Commission (or providing it to the Commission) under Section 9a-2 of the Act. Some definition has been "about to appear" periodically since the SEC was created, but every proposal has been worded either too tight or too loose, for essentially the definition rests on motive, and motives are hard to pin down. A "rule of reason" is too loose, and limited definition cuts out much desirable pegging, in, for example, primary and secondary distribution of securities off the board.

The perennial subject of reduction of the membership of the Stock Exchange has come to life again. About a year and a half ago SEC Chairman William Douglas said the Exchange was trying to "feed too many mouths." Inactive seats are sold to floor members who figure to make a profit, even on reduced volume, on the smaller capital investment. Every time volume sinks, the subject is revived.

Last year a three-man committee appointed by President Gay went so far as to have printed up a set of proposals for cutting the membership from the present 1375 back toward the 1,100 before 1929; but the bull market lifted volume and it was forgotten. Volume is now a trickle; February stock turnover on the Big Board was the smallest for any February since 1921, and bond turnover the smallest for any February since 1918.

Need for Federal Reassurance Seen On Profit System

The following is the seventh of a series of articles on the effects of Government spending upon private enterprise, taken from a report on the first Round Table conducted by the magazine Fortune.

Perhaps the most fundamental reason why business and Government have so effectively co-operated in England is that a strong national state established its supremacy long before the rise of modern industrialism. In America, however, this history has been reversed. A national economic system developed before a highly integrated federal government seemed necessary. Today underlying maladjustments have suddenly brought this type of Government into existence; and it takes time for private enterprise to become accustomed to the change.

Period of Uncertainty

Even had the social reforms of the past few years been made in the most consistent manner and with an earnest desire to interfere as little as possible with private enterprise, they would have caused a period of uncertainty and readjustment. But in actual practice many of the measures have been undertaken in an experimental spirit and have been subject to sudden revision.

As a result the feeling of instability has been increased. Moreover, a substantial portion of managerial ability, which hitherto might have been devoted to creative enterprise, is now consumed by problems in organization, personnel, and labor negotiation that arise out of the necessity of making adjustments imposed by government demands. Given good faith on the part of Government, business, and labor, many of these transitional difficulties can be removed; and there are numerous signs that the country is now approaching an era of better feeling.

Government Critics

Whether an era of good will really develops so that private investment will take place depends in the second place upon the possibility of dispelling the belief, no doubt mistaken or exaggerated, that the President and his advisers do not really care about the system of private enterprise.

In support of this belief critics cite the following as Government policies and attitudes, which, in addition to the spending question, in their opinion make the functioning of the capitalist system difficult if not impossible.

1. Unfair competition with private enterprise, particularly in the utility field.

2. A taxation system that unduly penalizes capital investment and business initiative, while at the same time imposing hidden burdens on the cost of living of the poor.

3. The possibility of a new devaluation of the dollar; uncertainties caused by gold and silver purchases.

4. The Wagner Labor Act in so far as it is alleged to impose obligations on the employer that it does not impose on the worker; a divided labor movement engaged in jurisdiction disputes at the expense of the employer and the public.

5. An overregulated stock market and technical regulations making the issuance of new securities difficult and expensive for large enterprise, and very nearly prohibitive for small enterprise.

6. The failure to find a solution of the railroad problem.

7. Irresponsible and overcentralized Administration, which, besides flouting the Supreme Court and failing to recognize Congress as the author of policy, has given an influence to hidden advisers often exceeding that of Cabinet members or Congressmen (an accusation made against Administrations in the past).

8. A general attitude of hostility toward the American business system marked by denunciations of the "malefactors of wealth," "economic royalists," and the "sixty families" without appreciation of the need for encouraging large and small business to survive and provide employment.

Criticisms Important

While it is not within the competence of this Round Table to pass judgment on the validity of all of these criticisms, it believes that their existence is of fundamental importance.

It is quite clear that the venture capital that at one time was so largely responsible for new investment is now taking refuge in tax-exempt bonds or high-grade low-yield industrials, because of the nature of our present tax system and because of general uncertainty as to the future.

Moreover, many taxes are of a nuisance character, involving heavy administrative burdens on business and cutting down purchasing power without producing yields that justify the effort.

The abolition of such taxes, even at the risk of temporarily increasing the Government deficit, would be the same in mechanical effect as an increase of Government spending and would exercise a greater stimulus upon business activity.

In addition there is widespread belief that in the public-utility and housing fields billions of dolalrs in durable goods would be expended during the next few years if Government would make peace with the utilities and assist in removing the rigidities in the building industry.

Generally speaking, the Round Table is of the opinion that Government has been altogether too indifferent to the many complaints directed against its attitude toward private enterprise.

We do not know to what extent these complaints may be justified, but we do know that they are widely made. The very fact of their existence is a detriment to confidence and an obstacle to full recovery. In our judgment the Administration should make a genuine and determined effort to remove any basis for the criticism that it is hostile to the American system. Perhaps the greatest need of America at the present time is the assurance to business that the Administration is vitally concerned with the maintenance and development of the system of private enterprise.

(To be continued)

Auto Executive

Paul G. Hoffman
President of the Studebaker Corporation.

Hoffman Announces Studebaker Plans On Low-Priced Auto

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 6 (AP)—President Paul G. Hoffman announced today more details of the Studebaker Corporation's plans for entering the low-priced automobile field.

The new car, Hoffman said, has been developed after four years of intensive research and investment of almost $4,000,000, of which $1,000,000 was for engineering and $1,300,000 for new machinery.

Public display of the new model is not expected for at least a month, Mr. Hoffman said, but a special preview for South Bend citizens is planned for next Sunday.

Government Costs For Past 8 Months Top $6,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury figures showed the last eight months cost the Federal Government more than $6,000,000,000.

The daily Treasury statement disclosed that on March 3 expenses of the fiscal year which began last July 1 totaled $6,029,286,657. This was $2,333,287,866 more than the Treasury's income in the same period, and resultant borrowing pushed the Federal debt to a new high of $39,927,796,705.

WPA, which used $1,547,586,756 during the period, was the major spender.

In the comparable fiscal period to March 3 last year, Treasury expenditures totaled $4,906,032,976, and the deficit was $1,003,945,887. The debt was about $2,200,000,000 less than it is now.

Your Income Tax

No. 30

Checking Delinquents

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has at its command many sources for checking up delinquent taxpayers. One of these is the "information at source" provision of the Revenue Act, under which persons, "in whatever capacity acting," are required to report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., payments of fixed or determinable income to another in any calendar year of $1,000 or more on Form 1099. If the recipient is married, and is a citizen or resident of the United States, reports need not be made of salary or other compensation for personal services unless the payments aggregate $2,500 or more. If the marital status of the payee is unknown to the payor the payee is considered a single person for the purpose of filing an information return of salary or other compensation for personal services.

Fixed or determinable income includes wages, salaries, royalties, premiums, rent, interest, etc. A separate return of information for each employee is required of employers. The requirements are not limited to periodical payments, but a single payment must be reported. Domestic and resident foreign corporations are required to make a separate report, Form 1099, of dividends or distributions for each individual citizen, or resident of the United States, resident fiduciary, or a resident partnership any member of which is a citizen or resident, who was paid $100 or more during the calendar year 1938.

All persons or organizations acting at any time during the year 1938 as broker or other agent in stock, bond, or commodity transactions (including bank which handle clearing orders for depositors or custodian accounts) are required to file annual returns of information on form 1100 with respect to all customers, depositors, or accounts for whom or which the total amount of either the purchase or sales of securities or commodities, or the total market value of the securities exchanged, is $25,000 or more during the calendar year 1938 and each subsequent calendar year, with certain exceptions. A separate Form 1100 must be prepared for each customer, depositor, or account for whom or which business was transacted during the year, and must show the name and address and other information provided for in the form.

Information returns are carefully checked with individual returns of taxpayers. Thousands of delinquent returns and additional revenue amounting to millions of dollars have been secured as the result of the examination of information returns.

FHLB Members' Assets Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank system reported that its members showed assets of $4,432,238,000 on Jan. 1, an increase of $318,000,000 during last year. The system admitted 158 members during the year, bringing its total to 3,951.

U. S. Refinancing Terms Announced By the Treasury

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau has announced the terms of the Treasury's mid-March $1,293,714,000 refinancing operations.

The secretary said holders of the $1,293,714,200 of 2¼ per cent Treasury notes of series "A" maturing June 15, 1939, will be given the opportunity of exchanging their notes as follows:

They may take either 1⅛ per cent Treasury notes of series "B" 1943, 2½ per cent Treasury bonds of 1950-52, or 2¾ per cent Treasury bonds of 1960-65.

The 1⅛ per cent notes of series "B"—1943 will be issued at $101 and accrued interest per $100 unit. The 2½ per cent bonds of 1950-52 will be issued at $102.50 per $100 unit. And the 2¾ per cent bonds of 1960-65 will be issued at $102.37½ and accrued interest per $100 unit.

When the secretary announced the forthcoming issue last week, he disclosed the Treasury would seek no new money on March 15.

The mid-March refinancing will clear the decks for financing operations from now until September because there are no outstanding bonds maturing until September.

The latest daily statement showed the Treasury had a working balance of $2,687,238,903.14 on March 2.

Government fiscal experts pointed out that if the Treasury should desire to get new money it could go into the weekly bill market and raise a considerable sum within a comparatively short time.

Railroads Ready For Buying Program, Says Publication

NEW YORK (AP)—The Wall Street Journal reports "the nation's railroads now seem ready to reassume their position as the premier customer of American heavy industry" after a long period of financial retrenchment.

The publication said results of a questionnaire sent to 15 important carriers, representing a cross section of the industry, "definitely indicate a willingness to continue their expanded purchasing program so long as economic conditions justify."

Improvement programs now going into effect or being worked out, it added, "are far in excess of budgets for last year."

The 15 carriers queried, it noted, have purchased or budgeted steel rail orders nearly equal to the total tonnage placed last year by all 141 Class 1 railroads.

If rail traffic expands, it held, rail tonnage placed by all roads this year may exceed 1,000,000 tons, compared with a steel tonnage of about 400,000 bought by all class 1 roads last year.

"A large amount of new equipment will be acquired this year, both for traffic requirements and also as a means of controlling expenses," the financial newspaper said.

"Several of the roads stated that the number of employees would be increased substantially if traffic should improve over the coming months."

Goodrich Earns 14 Cents Share on Common Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—The B. F. Goodrich Co., rubber manufacturers, in its preliminary report, placed consolidated net profit for 1938 at $2,240,119 after all charges, equal to 14 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with a net loss of $878,580 in 1937.

David M. Goodrich, chairman of the board of directors, said after a special meeting that no action had been taken on a dividend on preferred stock, but would be considered at the next meeting on March 14. The preferred dividend for the last quarter of 1938 is in arrears.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35¢ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 43 W. 9th St.—Apartment, living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath; excellent location, sunny; until Oct.; O'BRIEN, GRamercy 3-2210.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Bijblet three rooms unfurnished; four windows facing the Hudson; cheerful, reasonable rent starting April 1, 1939. Phone SChuyler 4-3241.

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

USHER'S suit, almost new, consisting of cutaway coat and striped trousers; size 40; reasonable. R. J. McCORMICK, Dodge Hotel, 20 E Street, Washington, D. C. Phone National 6570, extension A-13

HELP WANTED—MEN

TORONTO, ONT.—Wanted, two neat appearing, educated sales representatives. To take full charge on established territories. Substantial commissions to men who qualify. Apply in person with character references to Emp. Mgr., Fuller Brush Co. Ltd., 67 Yonge St., Room 328.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

RELIABLE GIRL or woman to care for young child, assist in housework, and serve, sleep in. Salary $35.00. 48 Whistler Rd. Scarsdale, N. Y.; Scars. 2814.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

RETARDED Girls' "Schoolhome," near Buffalo, all year, speech, crafts. Mrs. Helen Badgley Moller, M.A., Director, Port Dalhousie, Ontario.

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR SOLID SILVER WARE brings higher prices than ever! Our estimate your assurance of highest price! DANIEL SEIDLER & SONS, Inc., 39 Cornhill, Boston. (For call by Representative, CAP. 0937.)

PAYING GUESTS

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA—Rooms with breakfast; delightful home; garden sundeck, few rods to beach. MISS HOYT, 7744 Collins.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O Street, N.W.—Desirable double room and single room; well furnished, and cared for; dinners if desired; light breakfast included.

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston Street, Boston

SEE NEXT PAGE

Richmond's Leading Jewelers, and exclusive agents in Richmond for KIRK Sterling Silver.
Broad at 2nd • Richmond, Va.
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers Inc.

A Fine Display of Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Linoleums, etc.
Sydnor & Hundley
108 E. Grace Dial 2-6515
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

FLOWERS
—are a welcome visitor. Why not make this week-end brighter for someone . . . with a box of beautiful Mosmiller flowers!
Mosmiller Florist
GRACE ST. at 5th Dial 3-3453 • 115 EAST MAIN ST. Dial 3-3461

"Should OLD Acquaintance Be FORGOT?"
FLORSHEIM
LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
Morte Florsheim, President
QUALITY WORK
Your Patronage Appreciated
DIAL 5-2823
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

"MILK Puts PEP in Your STEP"
RICHMOND DAIRY
Dependable DAIRY PRODUCTS
Try Our Smooth and Rich ICE CREAM
Dial 2-2811 Richmond, Va.

Quality PAINTS
★ COVER MORE
★ LAST LONGER
The Right finish for every surface
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1017 E. Main St.
Opposite Post Office
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Ellison & Hawes, Inc.
COAL, COKE, FUEL OIL
Fairbanks-Morse Automatic Coal Burners
Insulating
GENERAL OFFICES
530 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.
TELEPHONE 2-4766

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Cleaning, Pressing Dyeing and Repairing
"NONE BETTER"
Your Work Especially Solicited
Dial 5-3258
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RICHMOND, VA.

REAL ESTATE
LOANS—INSURANCE
Investment Properties
PROPERTY Management
CONSTRUCTION
Muhleman & Kayhoe
INCORPORATED
505 E. Franklin Dial 3-2841
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Ready for Spring!
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
Sportswear and Accessories
JONAS
Richmond, Va.

CHRISTIAN HESS & SONS
ESTAB. 1847
Exclusive Furnishings for Men
1321-23 Market Street
Wheeling, W. Va.

Wheeling, W. Va.
KELVINATOR
Electric Refrigeration
KELVINATOR
Washers, Ironers, Ranges
Chambers Gas Ranges
Earle Rogers Co.
1210 East Main Street, Wheeling

WHEELING, W. VA.
Lee C. Paull
Incorporated
Insurance
John O. Tucker
Associate Underwriter
1136-42 CHAPLINE STREET

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032 daily, except Sunday.
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SKIRTS UNDERWEAR
SWEATERS BAGS
ROBES HANDKERCHIEFS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Evelyn S. Zebley
EMALYN SHOP
3 East 9th Street TEL. 4923

A Balanced Wardrobe
of MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING
CUMMINS & MALONEY
We Have a Complete Line of
DISTINCTIVE
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
923 MARKET STREET

Interior, Exterior
Painting
Glass
Hardware
BAMBERGER & ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store — 115 W. 9th St.

George W. Rodgers
Invites You to Visit His New and Different
FURNITURE STORE
Specializing in Early American Reproductions for a Discriminating Public.
515 SHIPLEY STREET

"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face, also Harper Preparations for Home Use
Separate Department for Gentlemen
1 EAST 9TH STREET
Delaware Trust Bldg. Tel. 2-0712

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

BUCKENHEU'S
MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

CROSBY & HILL CO.
"Everybody's Store"
605-09 MARKET STREET
Phoenix Hosiery — Humming Bird Hosiery—Carter's Underwear—North Star Blankets — Martex Towels — Pequot Sheets.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
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DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries, Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Relish, Campbell's Soups. We deliver. phone Columbia 5260
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

DALY & ROGERS
Florists
1026 CONNECTICUT AVE., N. W.
(The La Salle) Washington, D. C.
Phone { NAtional 1556 NAtional 1557 OXford 0551

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST., N. W. Metropolitan 4567

MRS. JACK HAYES
Real Estate
Insurance
2020 P St., N. W. DUpont 7784

MILDRED'S SMART SHOP
A Complete Line of New Spring
SAMPLE DRESSES
12 to 44—Also Half Sizes
No Charge for Alterations
MILLINERY
All Hats $1.95—None Higher
1770 COLUMBIA ROAD Adams 5047
Open Evenings

Rose Hanskat's Stayform
Solves the Corset Problem
Aids Correct Posture
Different from a corset.
Exclusive. For Every Type of Figure.
Phone for Appointment. COlumbia 6724
LILLIAN L. DIXON
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAINE

AUBURN

Ask for
Walton's Ideal Bread
Always Uniform and Dependable
at All Grocers
WALTON'S BAKERY

MAINE

BANGOR

Rines Co.
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie.
43 MAIN STREET

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Fairmount Beauty Parlor
567 Hammond Street
Best of Service by Competent Operators. Highest Grade Materials Used. Large, Airy, Pleasant Rooms.
EVERETT E. TIBBETTS, Mgr. DIAL 8969

LEWISTON

Smart Accessories
Distinctive new Handbags and smart Gloves by Bacmo—a colorful array for Spring.
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
LEWISTON PORTLAND

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

Special This Month
YOUR BATTERY CHARGED 50c
Insured Battery Storage
PERRINE BATTERIES
FRED C. McKENNEY, INC.
College and Sabattus Sts. Tel. 3750

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9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Loring, Short & Harmon
are featuring as a special
a Bible for 69c
474 Congress St., Portland, Maine

Main Office 315 Park Ave. Tel. 2-1986
Branch Office 122 High St. Tel. 2-5871
"The Best Since 1820"
PORTLAND LEHIGH FUEL CO., INC.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oils—Wood

Watches
New and Beautiful Styles
Reliability Guaranteed
An Absolutely Dependable Watch for Man or Woman as Low as 25.00
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
Jewelers Portland, Me.

JACKETS
are particularly
NEW FOR SPRING
on Dresses—Suits—With Sweaters and Skirts. . . We invite your inspection of complete assortments.
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Randall-McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

HARMON & NEWCOMB
593 Congress Street
Outfitters for Men and Young Men

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Life Insurance—Annuities
General Insurance
It is our desire to be of service. May we help you with your insurance problems?
P. H. MacDonald & Co.
912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301

Monitor Readers
The Greeley Laundry
appreciates your business and welcomes your yellow slips.
We have a laundry service to meet any family budget.
Won't you phone our office
123 Washington Avenue

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

DRESSES
present new prints for Spring! All the colors of a flower garden give them a bright outlook!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

You'll always do better at
LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street Concord, N. H.

Galvanized Ash Barrels
The Only Safe Receptacle for Ashes
98c $1.50 $2.00
A. H. BRITTON & CO.
12 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

EDSON C. EASTMAN CO.
120 North Main Street
Books—Stationery
Office Supplies
Tel. 186

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

DOVER

E. R. McCLINTOCK
TEL. 554-M
Diamond Jeweler
See Our Dollar Jewelry Window
On the Bridge
Dover, N. H.

Farley's Dry Goods Store
428 Central Avenue
NEW EASTER FABRICS ARRIVING DAILY
EXTRA SPECIAL
A Regular 98c Cotton Blanket
Size 70x80
"Single." New plaids. Made from super quality home grown American cotton.
Sale Price 59c Each

DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
Morrill Bldg.
Delicious Food, Attractive Environment, Courteous Service
Treat yourself to a cup of Hot Chocolate with Whipped Cream

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street
Groceries and Meats
Vegetables and Pastry
WE DELIVER TEL. 73

H. E. HUGHES
SUEDE SHOE SALE
FOR WOMEN, $6.50 Shoes $4.95
MEN'S $5.00 SHOES at $3.95 Now
Morrill Bldg. Tel. 338

PEOPLES-MARKET
AUTHORIZED DEALER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
487 Central Ave. Telephone 480

Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
You will find the newest and smartest in Spring Wearing Apparel and Footwear at
422 Central Avenue Tel. 230

E. J. YORK
Tel. 1000 Main Office, 6 Locust St.
Lumber, Builders' Supplies and Coal

MANCHESTER

New England Boiled Dinner
Order one today—it will be "fit for the king" if it's from Hecker's—Tel. 2130.
R. HECKER and CO.
Quality and Service
191 Douglas Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shagmoor
Coat and Spring . . .
They're here again!
Shagmoor coats with dash and verve, ready to step out with you for a whole season!
$25 to $59.95
ALL SIZES
PARISEAU'S
"The Style Center of New Hampshire"

Chairs
Hamilton's Base Rockers, Fireside and a variety of others.
Unusually Fine
Upholstered Pieces
Quality at Low Prices
C. A. HOITT CO.
VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

McLane & Taylor
Custom Furriers
Only Cold Storage Vaults in Manchester
Repairing, Restyling and Relining by Expert Furriers
624 Willow St. Phone 1480

New Things for Spring!
Every day by every mail fresh new Spring Coats, Suits and Dresses are arriving. If you seek NEW things while they are NEW come to . . .
LEAVITT'S

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

Best Book to Borrow or Buy
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

WATCHES
OLD ONES—NEW ONES—FINE ONES—POOR ONES
Bring one, bring all, and I'll fix them right for a price that is right.
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET

CRAFTSMAN PRESS
INCORPORATED
357 Pine Street

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
268 South Mammouth Road

ELECTRICAL Conractors Appliances
Call Phone 667 or Come In!
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm Street

Time for Easter Permanents
$3.50 TO $10.00
Realistic, Hand and Machineless
ZOTOS and RILLING
Phone 354
IDA PATZKE
21 Dubuque Street

Signs of Spring
The New Kate Greenaway Dresses
for the Young Miss—Size 4 to 16
These dresses are Practical. Guaranteed to wear well, wash well, fit well.
$1.98
JAMES W. HILL CO.

YE QUAKER SHOP
Choose the best
Crochet Cotton "Dorothea"
to make your
Bedspreads, Tablecloths, etc.
700 yd. skein 50c regular
Sale Price 39c skein
59 HANOVER STREET

D. W. OIL CO.
Major Fuel and Range Oil
Telephone { Day 5004 Nights 4905
Distributors of American Bitmuls Asphalts
Prop. Stanley Vogel 540 Harvard St.

NASHUA

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
QUALITY MEATS
Dependable Service
MOORE'S MARKET
We Deliver Phone 2800

Delicious Cakes
Breads, Rolls, Pies, etc.
Colburn's Food Shop
Tel. 986—We Deliver—7 Temple St.

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NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
Meats and Groceries
Cocomalt Delicious Chocolate Flavored Food-Drink
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109

"Say it with Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
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Greenhouses, Tel. 86

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

TAILORING
For Over Fifty Years to
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
MacLENNAN
207 THAMES STREET TEL. 940

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way
GREASON'S LAUNDRY
387 Thames Street Phone 2417

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The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

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Specialists in the Etiquette of FLOWERS
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
DOYLE—FLORIST
Phone 892 708 MAIN STREET

NEW SPRING FASHIONS
arriving daily
L. Moses & Co.
Phone 861 916 Main Street

Life Insurance Annuities
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ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE
E. C. Hamner Jr.
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THE LYNCHBURG GARAGE
Storage
We Sell AMOCO Gas
Washing, Greasing and Mechanical Service
Service 'phone 595
Taxi 'phone 596
600 Church St.

EASTER FASHIONS
in the Millner Style
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
PHONE 3040

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

Lynchburg's Own Chain
BIBEE'S
Vegetables, Choice Meats, Fruits
Diamonds Watches Silverware
GIFTS
of All Kinds
PHILLIPS BROS., Inc.
Phone 844 906 Main St.

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KAMO COAL
FUEL OIL
Red Cross Shoes
New Spring Styles
$6.50
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32 Street

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HOFHEIMER'S SHOES
for the family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

Thirty-four Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
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"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

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Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

Phone 29764
THE RAGGED ROBIN COFFEE SHOP
We Specialize on Home Cooked Meals
At Moderate Prices
213-215 W. Freemason St. Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
Dial 5501

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Avenue
New arrival in Fall Coats, Suits and Dresses for all occasions. Attend our fur coat sale and save.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

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LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture.
Covie & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

HUNTINGTON

AMSBARY & JOHNSON
Men's Wear
321 TENTH STREET

MORGANTOWN

Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It 'Til You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

THOMAS CLEANERS, Inc.
Dependable
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
231 Pleasant St. Phone 22

O. J. MORRISON CO.
Dependable Merchandise
PHONE 1415
ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA LAUNDRY
The Modern Laundry
170 Chestnut St. Phone 493

ROBERT A. YAGLE
Diamonds Watches Jewelry
China Silverware
Metropolitan Theatre Building
Morgantown, W. Va. Phone 1897

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Point Blankets
The Standard of Quality for the World
3½ and 4 point blankets in standard and pastel shades.
Hudson's Bay Company.

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W M 1101
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

Phone M. 9266 Res. Phone H 2523
Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R. 1204 R. 1376

ASHDOWN'S
HARDWARE—CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.

CO-OP MILK and CREAM
"There Are None Better"
PHONE M5426 OR ASK THE DRIVER

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary
CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St., West Phone M-7833

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAFEWAY

Kitchen Craft FLOUR
Certain baking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce.
SAFEWAY STORES LTD.

Hudson's Bay Company
Store your fur coat at the Bay. The latest type storage and fumigation will protect your furs during the summer months.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at the
WALK-RITE
Style Shoppe Ltd.
FURS
WOMEN'S APPAREL
FOOTWEAR
Edmonton's Smart Shop for Women
It is not so much what you pay—as what you GET for the price you pay.

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

ALBERTA

EDMONTON
(Continued)

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The "Bay" presents
NANCY LEE DRESSES
19.75
Exclusive to the "Bay" in Winnipeg
Dresses, Third Floor
Hudson's Bay Company.

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

THE Winnipeg
SUPPLY & FUEL CO. LTD.
PHONE 87-614

Shoes from
AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager STAN WESTMACOT
319 Portage Avenue

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware Paints Kitchenware
Electricals Sporting Goods
Furniture Floor Coverings
Reasonable Prices — Prompt Service

Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
PORTAGE AT CARLETON
Furs—Ladies' and Men's Wear
DIAL 21857

J. S. MILLER
COAL CO.
Osborne at Subway
PHONE 42 877
EST. 1921 C. F. L. 4

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET EAST

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A driver will call

LONDON

Announcing the Arrival of
Cotton Dress Goods
from England
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Six Department Store

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1178

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON STRATFORD GALT

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Sations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago You can have confidence in our service.
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
8 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

Office Supplies and Social Stationery
Embossing and Engraving
WENDELL HOLMES Limited
London London East and St. Thomas

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

Phone 2-2411 R. E. POWELL GROCER

Sanka Coffee
Delicious
Non-Stimulating
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Dustproofed
COAL
234 Bank Street 2-5777

LOWEST PRICES PERSONAL ATTENTION
Received at all times from our Service Department.
SALES Ford SERVICE
Campbell Motors LTD. (OTTAWA)
265 LAURIER AVE. N.

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

You'll Enjoy Dining in THE RIDEAU ROOM
Murphy-Gamble LIMITED

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. 8-0097 831 BANK ST. 7-0488

Evening gowns and wraps should be Re-texed to protect them against stains
LANGLEY'S
2-7361

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank St. 7-0235

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574 Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO Ly. 7194
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

BUDGET
Service by the pound where everything is finished at no extra charge. this is the finest all finished service available and the low rate will surprise you. Telephone for particulars.
LOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

12 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

General Electric
RADIO 1939 MANTLE
5 Tubes, Very Powerful
FORD RADIO & APPLIANCE CO.
$22.95
969 Bloor St. W. LLoydbrook 5240

ELEANOR HAT SHOP

2321 Bloor St. West
(At Windermere)
Spring Millinery at Popular Prices
Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind, Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
39 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
46 Avenue Road, Toronto, Canada
RANDOLPH 3333

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

OLIVE FARM DAIRY Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

DO YOU REMEMBER HOW?
How fine you felt in that new foundation you bought long ago. There is a wonderful surprise in fine feeling awaiting you in the new ones.
They Are In
They Are New
They Are Better
FLEXEES
Girdles - - - $4 $5.00
All in Ones - 5.00, 8.50
GRENIER'S
Girdles from - - - 98c
All in Ones from 2.98
WOOLNOUGH SHOP

Kate J. Nicol
RA 2928 32 Bloor W.
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings

Belyea Bros. LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Any Time, Anywhere

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Your Patronage Is Solicited
DOAN COAL COMPANY LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131
For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187
City Wide Delivery

Artists with Beautiful Blooms
Walker Flower Shop
294 Eglinton Ave. West
HYLAND 6688

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145 North End MO 1179

7 Direct Phones MI. 4691
J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and dryceaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Permanent Wave
by D'ARTAN
$3.50 up
LAncaster 2859
Room 202, 1117 St. Catherine St. West Drummond Bldg

MILLINERY
Individual Styles for Exclusive Taste
La FLÈCHE
2047 Victoria Street
Near McGill University and Sherbrook St. Phone Belair 1450

MELROSE ELECTRIC
Expert Electrical Work by Licensed Electricians
Electrical Supplies
42 WESTMINSTER N. MONTREAL WEST DE 0931

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

Spring Classics by KNOX
The name Knox on the head band is your guarantee of custom designing, simple perfection of line and originality of classic design.
TAILORED CLOCHE SKETCHED, 8.50
Simpson's SECOND FLOOR

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING
for EVERYTHING
DYERS UPHOLSTERERS FURRIERS
FRontenac 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

We Solicit Enquiries
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Restyling—Repairing
Telephone *BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

COAL OIL *DOllard 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED
QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
THORNBURG BROS. Ltd.
1400 St. Catherine West LA. 9023
Direct from our Greenhouses to you. DE. 0531

FREDERICK G. PETERS
18 Years Decorator Linton Apartments
General Painting and Decorating
Estimates Furnished, Work Guaranteed
5735 First Ave. Rosemount
TELS FA. 2403—FI. 4641

W. R. CLARKE
Insurance of All Kinds
Specializing in Annuities
623 DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING
Phones: Office LA 7227—Res. AT. 3177

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

Ye Olde English Cheese
Specialists in imported and domestic cheese
TABLE DELICACIES
Ask for price list Tel. LANcaster 9932
1218 Stanley St. (rear Windsor Hotel)

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
BElair 2834 1148 St. Catherine St. W.

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Expert Dry Cleaning
Pressing—Dyeing
WEST END
Cleaners and Tailors
"Valets to the Elite"
1924 ROSE STREET

FOODLAND Ltd.
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
One Store Only.
Free Delivery

BROAD and 11TH TEL. 6641
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATOON

Empire Lumber & Fuel Co.
LIMITED
Quality
COAL AND WOOD
Phone 5458 715 Second Ave. N.

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
Phone 5551 731 Broadway

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

European Local Classified
(Continued)

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19, Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

CORSETIERES

LOOK SLIM BY WEARING a corset or belt made to measure. by MME. FESTA
Agent for Kickernick Undergarments
65 George St., Portman Sq., London (Wel. 6439)

DANCING

DAPHNE JAY
All branches of Dancing: Specialising in Children's and School Classes
Write Box M-2312 - BCM/CSM, London or telephone Park 7852

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and Gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

TAILORESS and DRESSMAKER, trained Paris; gowns 25/-; perfect fit. Evelyn Simmins, 23 Philbeach Gardens, London, S. W. 5. FRO. 3069.

ELOCUTION

AMY WINTER—SPEECH CULTURE
52, Cannon Hill Lane, London, S. W. 20
Liberty 1950

PUBLIC speaking taught simply, original speeches prepared for all occasions in a few hours, brochure free. KIRKHAM HAMILTON, Speakers' Academy, 7, Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W. Mayfair 3163.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SERVISS AND PARTNERS
give keen and sympathetic attention to all enquiries for SECRETARIAL and OFFICE STAFF, DOMESTIC SERVANTS, ETC. 177 Regent St., London, W. 1. REGent 4465.

The Cadogan-Wakeman Agency
(Miss White) 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1 Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12

TRIANGLE AGENCY, 5 Aldermans Hill, London, N. 13. (PAL. 4477). Good maids. Domestic and business staff and vacancies

FLATS TO LET

LONDON W. Kensington (Olympia)—Furnished flat, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, bathroom; amply furnished antique style; rental £14 monthly in advance. Box W-1153 BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Kensington and Campden Hill—Unfurnished S-C flats; southern aspect overlooking lovely gardens; every modern convenience, STORE, 4, William Street, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1. Sloane 3810.

LONDON—Unfurnished upper flat, 4 rooms, kitchen (ideal boiler), bathroom, etc., quiet, very sunny. Covington, 86 Argyle Rd., Ealing, W. 13. Phone: Perrivale 4433.

LONDON, Kensington — Furnished mansion flat, 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom; available May for four months. Box W-1263, BCM/CSM, London.

GARDENING

JOHN W SOPER, F.R.H.S., Est 1898, Landscape and Garden Contractor, garden contractor to the Middlesex County Council, Heriot Cottage, Heriot Road, Hendon N W 4 Phone Hendon 1863

HOME SHARING

LONDON, Kensington, W. 8—Sunny furnished divan room, private house, 2nd floor, overlooking garden; quiet, modern conveniences, bath, 20/- inclusive. Business lady. Box W-366, BCM/CSM London.

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6392
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators, 57 Schubert Road, London, S W 15.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SUTTON, Surrey—Detached house, very nice situation, near bus route; 4 bedrooms, large reception room; nice garden, garage. FRY, 59, Chiltern Road

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
London S W 14 Tel Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap, Cleaning, Dyeing, and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON RENOWN 3127 3½ MILES RADIUS.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

ESSEX—Quiet, restful, seaside home offered 1 or 2 ladies; moderate terms. Miss Grace Bird, 8 Haarlem Road, Canvey Island

PIANO TUNING

LONDON F. G. MUKLE—Piano and organ tuning and repairs; music-roll manufacturer. 47 Airedale Ave., W. 4. Shepherds Bush 1568.

POST VACANT

LONDON — Cultured chauffeuse-companion, over 35, married or single, some secretarial duties (no shorthand), domesticated, some weekends in country, residential, happy, interesting post, good free times. Box W-1241, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

BUSINESS woman with 18 years' all-round experience, seeks re-engagement; with Christian Scientists preferred Box M-395, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY would like post as companion; musical; would look after flat; plain cooking; experienced. Box W-1220, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Young solicitor seeks post, conveyancing, probate, trusts and little litigation and general; would undertake advocacy; temporary post considered (not less 6 months); Cambridge graduate; articled city; speaks French; salary subject arrangement. BM/BGMC, London, W. C. 1.

PREMISES TO LET

LONDON, W. 8—Premises (suitable small business) to be taken over immediately, 2½ years lease; tenant called away; rent £100 with rates. Box W-1296, BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

SECRETARIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting, translations, staff dictation rooms; confidential work understandingly executed. H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD. 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2 MET 3180

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

European Local Classified
(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

79 INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2.
LONDON—Furnished rooms (divans, c. h. w., gas or coal fires); attractive, quiet house near Kensington Gardens; easy reach Christian Science churches; moderate terms; meals optional. TEL. BAY. 3039

KENSINGTON, London, Warwick Gardens—Residential rooms, breakfasts, baths, e. l., and service from 25/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone Western 8758. Box W-421, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Comfort and quiet; divan rooms with breakfast; other meals available; concealed water, gas ring; central shopping, city, churches; from 30/-, 6/6 nightly. Miss MAGGS 17 Bramham Gdns., S. W. 5. Flaxman 6059.

LONDON. Kensington — Comfortable, furnished divan bed-sitting rooms, H. and C. basins; breakfast optional; also unfurnished room with kitchenette. Mrs. Kennedy, 45, Russell Rd. WEStern 0881.

LONDON. Camberwell—Overlooking Myatts Park, 4 unfurnished rooms (one fitted kitchen), electric light; good references essential. Apply Miss Maynard, 33, Rothesay Avenue, Richmond, Surrey. PROS. 1847.

LONDON. Porchester Terrace (Sixty Seven)—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. & C. throughout; bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction for sharing. Langham 2679.

LONDON. Finchley, Church End, 2 unfurnished rooms, every convenience. Apply before 12:30 or by letter. Mrs. GREATREX, 3 Wentworth Avenue, N. 3.

LONDON—Two guest rooms; charming house with garden; ½ minute Barons Court Station. Box W-1111, BCM/CSM, London.

TAILORING

N. GREEN, exclusive ladies' tailoring, fur work, expert workmanship, long coats, costumes, furs scientifically cleaned, dyed, repaired, remodelled. 41 Marloes Rd. Kensington, London. Western 2748.

LONDON—FRANCIS & SONS, Tailors for men and women, 245 Knightsbridge, S. W. 7 Tel Kensington 0283 for appointment.

TEACHERS

AMY FISHER, speech training and "Reading Circle" also lessons in English to foreigners, 12 Grenville Place, London, S. W. 7.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M. who writes regularly on Bible Topics for The Christian Science Journal, Sentinel and Monitor, and is now lecturing in New York, resumes his BIBLE LECTURE COURSES in LONDON, starting April 25th, at Caxton Hall, S. W. 1; and will lecture in SCOTLAND in June. Write c/o Lecture Recorder, 13-16 Medway St., London, S. W. 1; Phone ABBey 6613.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

For Houses and Flats in Ealing Consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.
Auctioneers, Surveyors and Estate Agents
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. EAling 2127
Rents Collected—Estates Managed

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens, Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention. Rent collection and management

WINDOW CLEANING

LET ME BRIGHTEN YOUR OUTLOOK
J. W. TARRY'S WINDOW CLEANING SERVICE, 318 Cold Harbor Lane, Brixton, S. W. 9.

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Why Not Save Through Assurance?
House Purchase, Endowment, Annuity, etc., arranged through leading company
Examples to meet needs gladly submitted
S. H. WEIR
83, Beauval Rd., London, S. E. 22

INSURANCE
Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
1-2 Gracechurch St., London (by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
SILverthorn 3636

INCOME TAX
Recovered and Adjusted
Consult MISS H. M. BAKER
64 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1
Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns, Repayment Claims of all descriptions including those for British subjects resident abroad Telephone Holborn 0377

Phone FLAxman 1701
PRINTING
Strictly Private and Confidential
PITE & THYNNE Ltd.
278a King's Road, S. W. 3

Telephone Sloane 4443
Barbara Banham COATS & GOWNS Made to Measure
167 EBURY STREET, S.W.1

HELEN WEST
Day and Evening Gowns
Coats
SPORTSWEAR IN ALL SIZES
Victoria 6117
48, Buckingham Palace Road, S. W. 1

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1
VICtoria 7826

Winifred Thomas
145 Kensington Church St.
Park 7626 W.8.
DRESSMAKING
HOSIERY
LINGERIE—
ALTERATIONS

The Guernsey Cake Shop
Home-made Cakes, Jams, etc.
Refreshment Morning Dainty Luncheons Teas a Speciality
Birthday and Other Cakes made to order
Genuine Guernsey Gâche
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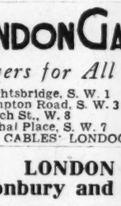

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Daily Features Page

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

Tact

The passenger on a streamline hailed the porter. "What time do we get to New York, George?"

The porter replied thoughtfully: "We is due in New York at one-fifteen, unless you has set your watch by Eastern time, which would make it two-fifteen. Then, of co'se, if you is goin' by daylight-savings time, it would be three-fifteen, unless we is an hour an' fifty minutes late—which we is."—New Yorker.

"I always wear them to an opening!"

Conflicting Story

"The first rays of dawn lighted up the barren Moab mountains overlooking the Dead Sea where Moses caught his first glimpses of the promised land when the British forces, led by a squadron of Royal Air force planes, surprised the sleeping population." — Winnipeg Paper, spotted by Punch.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Ostraca' and the New Testament

From the rubbish heaps of ancient cities, archaeologists have rescued what are known as *ostraca*, a word which means literally "oyster shells" though it was often employed to describe potsherds or pieces of tile, on which, in the early centuries, those who could not afford to buy papyrus, scratched what they had to say.

The special interest of such *ostraca* for the student of the Bible, lies in the fact that many of them preserve for us notes and statements set down in exactly the same type of rather colloquial Greek which is found in the New Testament; and so they not infrequently throw light upon idioms used by the apostles and evangelists, enabling us to translate their books the more exactly. Then, too, as Dr. Deissmann has observed: "The ostraca lead us into the very midst of the class of society in which Primitive Christianity took root" ("New Light on the New Testament": p. 25).

Odds and Ends

Edison's First Patent

Thomas Edison's first patent was for an apparatus for recording votes. The first voting machine was introduced in Rochester, N. Y., in 1898.

Almost Out of Reach

Volcanic soil is so porous in Hawaii, and rests on such porous lava, that in many cases the ground-water table is actually below sea level. Water more or less fresh rests on sea water and is pumped to the surface for the irrigation of pineapple and sugar cane fields.

Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, on being elected Pope, chose the name of Pope Pius XII.
2. It is the first time a Papal Secretary of State has been elevated to the Papacy; by being elected on the third ballot, the new Pope was elected with greater speed than at any other time in the last 300 years; the new Pope is reported to be the only one to have visited the United States.
3. Sorely pressed by the Spanish Insurgents, Manuel Azana resigned as President of Spain, relinquishing the direction of what is left of the Spanish Loyalist Government to Diego Martinez Barrio.
4. No, according to a statement by French Foreign Minister Bonnet.
5. Yes.
6. Thirty-seven.
7. His successful prosecution and conviction of Tammany leader Hines as a political fixer for racketeers.
8. They urge that the United States accept strategic war materials and the use of foreign-owned territory from debt-defaulting nations.
9. A survey by Dr. F. H. Swift of the University of California would indicate that 3,000,000 American children are without definite schools.
10. No; it has ruled that it is illegal, and that workers who seize their employer's factory place themselves outside the protection of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.
11. No; they will be expected to shake hands with him.
12. The offer by President Roosevelt of a U. S. Navy cruiser to bear back to Japan the ashes of Hirosi Saito, former Ambassador to Washington.
13. On March 1 overnight transcontinental air mail service was established by the Trans-Canada Air Line.
14. The Netherlands.
15. He insists that it is based on "jitterism and bluff."

Quotation for Today

THERE are two ways of being happy: we may either diminish our wants, or augment our means—either will do—the result is the same.—FRANKLIN.

Did You Ever Wonder

What 'Nuremburg Eggs' Are?

"Nuremburg eggs" are fifteenth-century watches. They were called "eggs" because they were enclosed in cases which frequently were globular or egg-shaped.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow," and little huts were made before there were any towering skyscrapers; but huge tower clocks were made long before watches were invented.

The first portable timepieces were little more than small clocks with mainsprings as the motive power instead of the weights used in clocks.

These early watches were all made by hand and were more like expensive jeweled toys than like chronometers. Some cases were made in the shape of flowers, others like crosses, purses, little books, dogs, sea shells, globes, etc. In those days it would

have been no libel to call a watch a "turnip," so far as size and shape were concerned. They were much too large to carry in a pocket, so the Nuremburgers hung them from their girdles.

One difficulty with the first watches was the inequality of the action of the mainspring, the power delivered to the watch works decreasing as the watch ran down. The fusee, invented about the middle of the sixteenth century, solved this problem. The fusee made the mainspring turn a barrel, on which was wound a piece of catgut, which later was replaced by a chain. The other end of the catgut or chain was wound on a spiral drum, so arranged that as the mainspring ran down, the leverage on the axis of the spiral increased, giving a compensating increased impulse to the watch works. The fusee is now practically superseded by the isochronous balance, a contrivance which, together with the hairspring, regulates the movement of a watch. W. P. Keasbey

Signposts along the King's Highway

But why dost thou judge thy brother? or why dost thou set at nought thy brother? for we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ.—ROMANS 14:10.

Daily Anecdote

Useful Edison

Probably the most important single element in the value of Thomas A. Edison as an inventor was his insistence upon inventing things which would be of immediate and widespread usefulness. This important principle was inspired by the failure of one of his first and most ambitious inventions.

In his little shop in Boston, where he first applied himself seriously to the trade of inventing, Edison perfected a vote-recording machine, a device for the use of members of legislative bodies in recording their votes.

"Young man," said the official to whom Edison demonstrated the device, "it works all right, but it's the last thing on earth we want here. It registers votes too quickly. Filibustering and delay in counting the votes are often the only means of defeating hasty and ill-advised legislation. So take your machine away."

"That was a real lesson to me," Edison said later. "Then and there I made a vow I would never invent anything which was not wanted, or which was not necessary to the public at large. And I have tried to keep that vow."

What They Say

For Mental Refreshment

"Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes of every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry." —Charles Eliot Norton.

A Hearty Greeting

Monitor Camera Club from Coursin Black, Philadelphia

"A Queer Bird Is the Pelican . . ."

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. Which Cardinal was elevated to the Papacy, and what name has he chosen?
2. What extraordinary factors surrounded the selection of the new Pope?
3. Under what circumstatnces did the head of a European country enter exile last week?
4. Has General Franco invited Mussolini to allow Italian troops to remain in Spain?
5. Does Anthony Eden approve Prime Minister Chamberlain's policy of recognizing the Spanish Insurgent Government?
6. By how many governments has the Franco regime in Spain now been recognized?
7. What event has boosted Thomas Dewey's stock as a Presidential candidate for the Republicans?
8. What plan has been suggested by Republican Senators McNary and Lodge for the payment of European war debts to the United States?
9. How many American children are without schools owing to inefficiencies in public education?
10. Has the United States Supreme Court upheld the "sit-down strike"?
11. Will it be proper for Americans who meet King George VI socially, while on his visit to the United States this summer, to bow or curtsy before him?
12. What American act is regarded in diplomatic circles as having done more toward smoothing relations between America and Japan than anything else since the Sino-Japanese war began?
13. What important step in Canadian aviation history was taken last week?
14. What European country is the latest to build its own version of the Maginot Line?
15. Why does Senator Borah oppose the proposed increase in the Army Air Corps?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fruits of Kindness

Newcastle-on-Tyne, England

A large party of co-workers had chartered a train for a day trip—their annual outing. They were returning home in the early hours of the morning, when the train was stopped at a large junction for change of engines.

At this station there were several stranded travelers who had lost the last train north that night; and the authorities had told them they might go on this special train if the occupants who had paid for it would allow them.

Some members of the party on the train very strongly objected to anyone else being allowed aboard, although there was some available room. One husband and wife particularly disagreed about it—the wife maintaining that the travelers should wait for a regular train, the husband taking the kinder view. Finally kindness prevailed, and the strangers boarded the train.

Several of them proved to be actors, who enlivened the party with various acts and songs which helped to make the last tedious hours of the long journey pass more happily.

But the last doubts as to the wisdom of being kind were forever removed from one couple's thoughts when the lady who had so strenuously objected to welcoming the strangers walked down the corridor—and met her son, whom she had not seen or heard from for several years!

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bottai, Giuseppe (jōō-zĕp′-pā bôt-tä′-ē) — Italian Minister of Education.

Bousquet, Édouard (ā′-dwär′ bōōs′-kĕ′) — French Vice-Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, who has made proposals for strengthening the defenses of Indo-China.

de Brinon, Fernand (fĕr′-nän′ dē brē′-nôn′)—Paris newspaperman.

Degrelle, Léon (lā′-ôn′ dē-grĕl′)—Leader of a Fascist Movement in Belgium.

de León, José María Quiñones (hō-sä′ mä-rē′-ä kē-nyō′-näs thä lä-ōn′) — Insurgent Spain's representative in Paris.

de Magaz, Rear Admiral Marquis Antonio (än-tō′-nyō thä mä-gäth′) — Spanish Insurgent Ambassador to Berlin.

Figueras Castle (fē-gä′-räs)—Repository of jewels and other valuables saved and hidden by the Spanish Loyalist Government.

Gaumnitz, Dr. Edwin W. (gôm′-nits) — Newly named Director of Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Legh, Hon. Piers (pērz lē)—Englishman who will serve as Equerry to the King of England during his visit to America.

Manikam, Dr. Rajah B. (rä′-jä mūn′-i-kam)—Secretary of the National Christian Council of India.

Novák, Dr. Arne (är′-nĕ nō′-väk)—Newly inaugurated Rector of Brünn University in Czecho-Slovakia.

Spindola, Octavio Reyes (ōk-tä′-vyō rā′-yās spēn′-dō-lä)—Mexican Chargé d'Affaires at Havana, who has been instrumental in the recent friendly demonstrations between Mexico and Cuba.

Wepsala, Gertrude (wĕp-sä!′-ä)—Canadian skiing star.

Yonai, Admiral Mitsumasa (mī-tsōō-mä-sä yō-nī—even accent on all syllables)—Japanese Naval Minister.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

I Pagliacci (ē päl-yä′-chē)—Opera by Leoncavallo.

Kiel Canal (kēl) — German canal connecting the North Sea with the Baltic.

Paul-Boncour, Joseph (pōl′-bôn′-kōōr′)—Permanent French delegate to the League of Nations, and veteran French statesman.

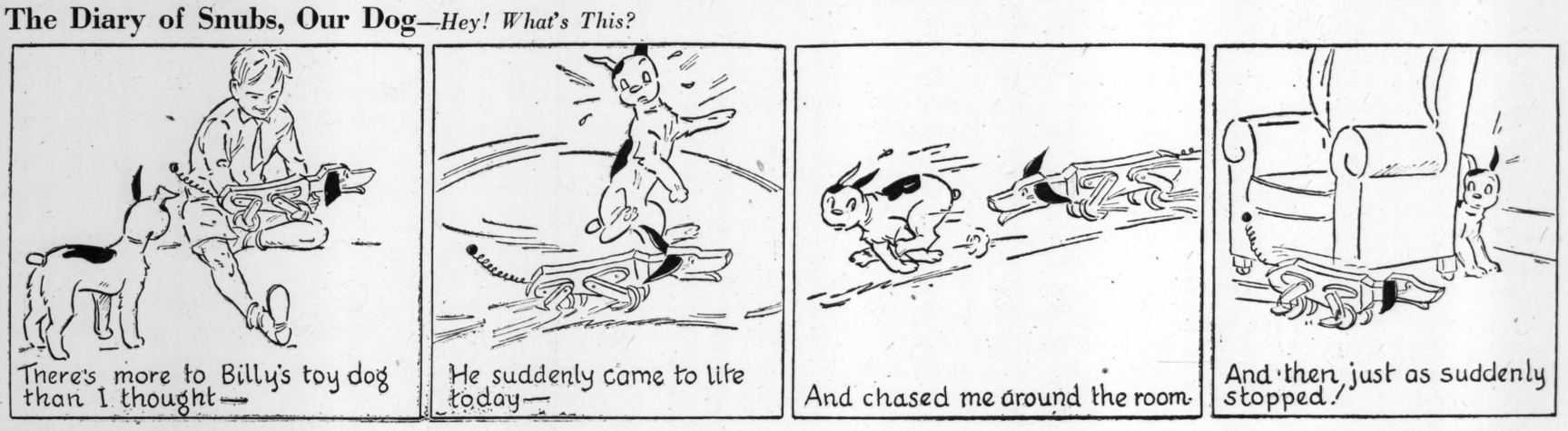
Key: āle, châotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofà; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Other People's Business Keeps Us So Busy!*

By LE PELLEY

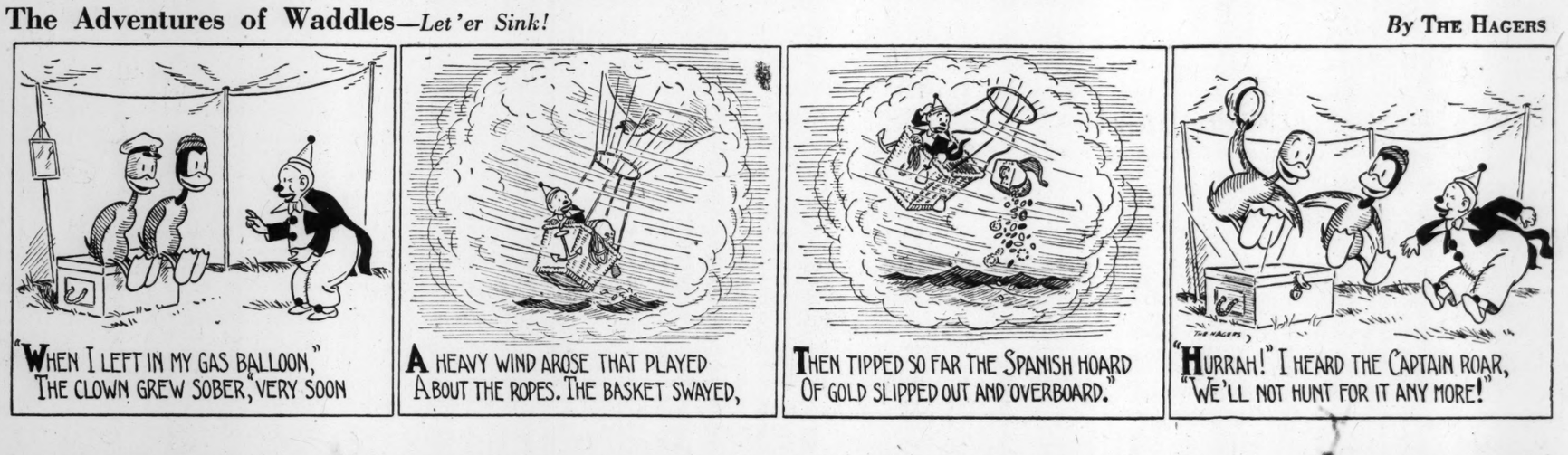
SONNY — IT MAY BE NONE OF MY BUSINESS BUT I'VE BEEN WATCHING YOU!
YOU'VE GOT AN UMBRELLA, SO YOU DON'T HAVE TO STAND THERE — YOU CAN GET HOME WITHOUT GETTING WET!
I'M NOT GOING HOME!
WELL... IT DOESN'T MATTER WHERE YOU'RE GOING - YOU CAN STILL USE THE UMBRELLA, CAN'T YOU
NOT VERY WELL...
I'M GOING TO THE UMBRELLA STORE TO HAVE THE UMBRELLA FIXED....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey! What's This?*


There's more to Billy's toy dog than I thought—
He suddenly came to life today—
And chased me around the room
And then, just as suddenly stopped!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Let 'er Sink!*

By THE HAGERS


"WHEN I LEFT IN MY GAS BALLOON," THE CLOWN GREW SOBER, "VERY SOON
A HEAVY WIND AROSE THAT PLAYED ABOUT THE ROPES. THE BASKET SWAYED,
THEN TIPPED SO FAR THE SPANISH HOARD OF GOLD SLIPPED OUT AND OVERBOARD."
"HURRAH!" I HEARD THE CAPTAIN ROAR, "WE'LL NOT HUNT FOR IT ANY MORE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Left in Britain

THAT stormy petrel of the British Labor Party, Sir Stafford Cripps, is once again in the limelight. A few years ago he demanded an uncompromising Socialist program not merely "in our time," but in a year. Now he appears to be pressing exactly the opposite policy, urging his party to waive some of its Socialism for the present in the interests of a "United Front" of all elements opposed to the Government.

His proposal has been turned down by the Labor Executive, of which he is a member, on the ground that it is contrary to decisions already taken by the Party Conference. Ignoring charges of disloyalty, he has defiantly issued a memorandum to the trades unions and the constituency Labor Parties, urging them to support his policy.

Sir Stafford Cripps has struck an issue which not only touches deeply the character of the Labor Party but the whole trend of leftist politics in Great Britain. Are the forces of the Left as now organized capable at any time in the near future of receiving a majority in Parliament? Looking back over the last twenty years we see that in only three of those twenty years has there been a Government in power which did not rest preponderantly on Conservative support. Even in those three years a Labor Government maintained itself only with Liberal support. The strength of the Liberals has continuously declined, and the Labor Party has more and more come to be regarded as the real and only substantial opposition. Can it fill that role? Can it play the part in British politics which the Liberal Party played in the nineteenth century and down to 1914?

At the present time it cannot. The Liberal Party in its heyday was a truly national party. It stood for a certain body of opinion which members of any and every class might adopt. But the Labor Party has from the start been a sectional body, and to a large extent remains so. Its strength is in the trades unions. It is organized and financed by them. Its policy is controlled by men whose actual business it is to forward the special interests of a section of the nation.

Therefore it has never yet been able to win that general confidence which would make a majority of the nation vote for it. The question now is—is it capable of weaning itself from this sectionalism, divorcing itself from the exclusive influence of trade union leaders, standing upon broad issues, and rallying to itself all the more progressive-minded people in Great Britain?

Today the rank and file of the Labor Party are more deeply moved by anti-Fascism even than by Socialism, and in this feeling they are in sympathy with a large body of Liberal and middle opinion. The acceptance of a united front of progressives, with a moderate policy of social reform, would undoubtedly bring them an immense accession of voting strength. The decision before the Labor Party is whether the progressive groups shall stand together with the chance of winning, or stand separately with the certainty of defeat. Popular feeling sooner or later will assert itself and break the sectionalism which so fatally weakens the forces of the Left.

Exit, Spanish Republic

THE resignation of President Azaña and the ousting of Premier Negrin by a revolt of military leaders leaves little in Madrid that can be called a Spanish Republic. Even while respecting the desperate courage which says, "We will fight to the death or have an honorable peace," one must hope that General Casado's seizure of power will not prolong a war in which the Spanish people as a whole have little now to gain.

Starting as a representative Government, the Loyalists have gradually lost the right to speak for more than a fraction of the Nation and have no stronger moral claim than the original military insurgents. It would be well now to recognize that their democratic ideals, in so far as they transcend personal or partisan interests, will be best worked out in peaceful lines. The tenacity with which the Republic has hung on proves that those ideals have vitality and gives hope that they will revive in Spain, whoever controls the Government.

No Scenery?

THE clever ladies of the Women's National Press Club based their satire, "Our Town," on the Thornton Wilder play "that didn't have any scenery," explaining that this idea—a couple of white columns indicating the White House and a step-ladder its second story—helped to balance their budget. Was that a subtle hint that the national budget might be balanced by a little less stage setting? Seems plausible. Yet in the next few breaths the players reminded us at length that King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain are coming to visit America soon. No scenery? No stage setting? Too bad, but that won't work either.

"All Dressed Up"—

THE inventive Mayor of New York has an answer to the private army threat in America. As was recognized at the Bund meeting at New York a few days ago, the right of free citizens to wear military uniforms can be abused. Americans don't relish the idea of storm troopers taking the place of police, ostensibly to preserve order but free to bully citizens.

In more than one European country the path to dictatorship has been pioneered by private armies. Usually their excuse was that government could not protect their political meetings. Their larger purpose was to enthrall the unthinking with color and music or overawe the unorganized with regimented force. But the Bund meeting proved that America is neither so intolerant nor so unable to preserve order as to justify private armies. New York made one mistake, it allowed the Bund boys to police the inside of the hall.

Now Mayor La Guardia has removed this last excuse for fancy uniforms representing political groups; henceforth owners of public halls are to supply ushers. The Bund boys can forget the Horst Wessel song. The tune for them now is "All dressed up and no place to go"—at least no place where their folderol won't look as unnecessary and foolish as it is.

od Control Overdue

ALTHOUGH the time is near when melting snows will once more make freshets of the mountain streams and raise the level of the larger rivers, the compromise which Senator Walsh negotiated informally between the Federal Government and the New England States for construction of federally-financed dams and reservoirs in the Connecticut and Merrimack Valleys appears to have encountered obstacles. The States have found new objections to the plan and the War Department once more is threatening to withdraw the funds unless the States "co-operate."

The facility with which the contenders find new points over which to disagree would be a cause for amazement, were it not for the well-known divergence between State and Federal views on electric power policy. The merit of the Walsh agreement seemed to be that it permitted the opposing Governments temporarily to set aside the power question and to concentrate on immediate protection for the areas in need. If the negotiators now would seek a common viewpoint as energetically as they have been looking for hidden snares in each other's proposals, they would enable the Army Engineers to have work under way on flood-control construction before the snows thaw in New Hampshire and Vermont this spring.

Canada's New Opposition Party

CANADA sees a new attempt to rally the protest and progressive vote which marches today under various banners among the Provinces. The New Democracy Party, launched by W. D. Herridge, former Minister to Washington and brother-in-law of former Conservative Premier R. B. Bennett, names political reform as its first objective. But equally powerful with its backers are plans for monetary and economic reform, which may appeal in many particulars to the Social Crediters of Alberta and to the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation socialists of British Columbia.

Mr. Herridge is credited with being the originator of portions of that "Canadian New Deal" which former Premier Bennett sought to set up in the closing days of his Ministry. And last July, this Ottawa lawyer startled the Conservative Convention with an unorthodox resolution, calling for Government controls over the financial and economic systems, with the objective of stabilizing production and raising purchasing power.

Schemes for monetary reform spring up easily in Canada. In the midst of abundant natural resources and bumper wheat crops, there are unemployment and sectional poverty. "If only Government, by expanding credit and manipulating money, could increase purchasing power, so that people could buy the foods, the homes and the implements of civilization which Canadian farms, forests and factories can produce so prolifically!" Thus speak Canadian "planners," and thus, it appears, argues Mr. Herridge.

But will the New Democracy Party be able to unite Canada's divergent protest vote? Can Mr. Herridge persuade the Social Crediters, the CCF socialists, the discontented among western Liberals and eastern Conservatives, to stand together on the same national platform? Protest votes dwindle as recessions fade. If Canadian recovery continues, there is less chance of forging a united "national opposition" party against the Liberals and their not-so-dissimilar friends, the Conservatives. But if Canada's wheat crisis is not solved, if railway deficits increase, if the trade pacts fail to bring the expected business and employment gains, then Mr. Herridge's platform may yet become the rallying point for Canadian dissenters.

Continued Rain?

Talk About Sparrows

THE English sparrows built their untidy nests in every conceivable cranny of our farm buildings, contending for space in stable and henhouse thatch and quarreling loudly over the choice locations under the eaves of the sod house. Only the few trees we managed to raise were not to their taste. They never trusted the swaying, leafy branches, although these were good enough for the mocking bird and the gray doves.

The sparrow's native cousin, the ground sparrow, was quite a different fellow. His gray and black suit was tasteful and natty, and he built a neat, unobtrusive nest under a tuft of grass where only the most diligent searching would reveal it. We never saw tag ends of string and rags hanging from his home, nor the ridiculous heads of his birdlings outthrust and squalling for food. He was a true plainsman, too, for while he had a moderate curiosity about our doings he was reticent to the point of indifference about expressing it, and it was evident from the start that he could do quite well without us. He had a decent love of privacy, even solitude, and was not forever seeking the society of human beings and barnyard creatures.

The English sparrow, on the contrary, loved to be near us and took for granted that we were delighted with his company. He was with us almost as soon as the first buildings were put up on our homestead, and he passed the news of our settlement on to his brothers and cousins, who arrived shortly and proceeded to raise large families, so that soon they could rally whole flocks that flew in the mysterious drills that even sparrows hold, wheeling in unison with a queer little squeak as if their wings needed oiling.

We had been told that the sparrow in America "upset the balance of nature," and we realized that this was somehow reprehensible, although we could not really hold it against the friendly little creatures. If, as we sometimes did, we spoke harshly to them they would retreat with quick little flying hops, only to turn and look up sidewise at us with wise, forgiving eyes.

They were no respectors of property, pecking the heads of kaffir corn and Milo maize clean, robbing the chickens of the wheat spread for them, even tearing up the young pea vines in the garden. Still it was pleasant, on frosty days when the other birds had left us, to look upon their disdain of the weather, their cocky assurance that come what might they could, with a little assistance from their human friends, weather the storm.

It was delightful, too, in the summer time, to wake early in the morning and lie snug in bed, watching the pale light brighten on the whitewashed walls and listening to the sparrows under the eaves. They would bicker and scold, for all the world like schoolchildren who are not really quarrelsome but who merely argue and boast for the love of bombast. It would have been a great wonder to know what those discussions were about, to translate ourselves to their homes and see why they conducted their affairs to the accompaniment of such ill-natured sounds.

The sparrows that I know now are city sparrows, but they are not different from the ones of long ago. Fourteen of them—always the same fourteen, I am sure, have slept all winter in a tree outside my window. They go away about their business during the day, but at dusk they take their places, thirteen of them close together on one branch, the fourteenth, who must be either an outpost or an introvert, some distance from the others.

The sight of them brings back a bare, wind-swept farmyard, flocks of small birds wheeling and counter-wheeling against a steely sky, and magical mornings when the sun crept through the window onto a whitewashed wall and sparrows wrangled over some obscure issue in the eaves. M. Z.

Mirror of World Opinion

Filling the Corner Near the Door

DETECTIVE Lieutenant Ira L. Cooper, who passed on Wednesday after 33 years on the police force, was a man of whom not only his race but the whole community was proud. Slowly and steadily he worked his way up after disheartening experiences in his early manhood. Pleasant, diplomatic and always on the job, this big, slow-moving Negro began to make a record for himself. His ever-sympathetic ear for the confidence of his own people gave him an unending source of tips which often led to solutions of puzzling cases.

The man who takes over Cooper's desk in the corner near the door at headquarters has a big job ahead of him.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Wide Horizon

Congress, President and Chief Justice

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

"YOU pays your money and you takes your choice." I have talked with eminent members of Congress on both sides of the fence concerning their impressions of the significant atmosphere that prevailed on Capitol Hill on Saturday at Congress's 150th birthday party. I got entirely opposite accounts of a feeling which ought to have been to some degree factually perceptible.

Said the Republicans: "Well, Chief Justice Hughes certainly told the President where to get off! Wasn't that a marvelous speech. Did you notice how the President changed color and looked embarrassed? Boy! Wasn't that a talking-to! And what an introduction—what genuine praise 'Dear Alben' gave in presenting the Chief Justice! Wonder how the President liked that?"

Said the New Deal Democrats: "Wasn't that a grand reception the President got? How they whistled and yelled! Did you notice how the Chief Justice kept applauding his speech? And wasn't it worth the whole performance to make Justice McReynolds sit there and listen to the President? Especially when he talked about the horse and buggy days!"

Now, of course these impressions are not very important, and to some extent they are to be expected. Winnowing them out, and taking the impressions of a mere reporter, we have something like this:

The scene on Saturday was indeed historic and significant. The mere assemblage of the three branches of the American Government at this critical moment was impressive and permitted much reading-between-the-lines. The hostility and resistance to President Roosevelt, the renewed confidence of the opposition both Republican and dissident Democratic, were very evident. The Chief Justice made himself the urbane spokesman of this resistance. When he concluded by finding "the promise of continued stability and a rational progress in the good sense of the American people" most of his audience, probably, thought of the 1940 elections and a likely mid-road swing-back.

* * *

The President's speech was divided equally into two parts, domestic and foreign. The first section was historical, in the vein of the modern "debunking" histories and biographies. Looking back at the founding fathers, the President depicted "a far less pleasant scene" than is traditionally recalled. This view, however convincing it may be to the hard-boiled rationalist, left a good deal to be desired by the Congressional audience, more accustomed to traditional oratory. It confirmed their view that the President holds the Constitution in but little esteem, and stresses instead what he called "the acceleration of the processes of civilization."

Dissatisfaction with the President's feet-of-clay analysis of the founding fathers and their work was all the sharper because it followed the Chief Justice's exceedingly deft treatment of current events. Where Mr. Roosevelt referred scornfully to "local antagonisms and jealousies," Mr. Hughes said "if we did not have States we should have to create them." You should have seen Senators Bailey, Glass, Smith and many another exchange approving glances at that.

And then the Chief Justice became realistic himself. In a reference which many thought could apply to Mr. Dooley's old quip that the Supreme Court follows "th' illiction returns," Mr. Hughes said: "And what the people really want, they generally get." This may apply to Supreme Court decisions after the 1936 election, which were pro-New Deal, and after the 1938 election, when they began to swing sharply in the opposite direction.

Lest we be thought disrespectful to the august tribunal even with Mr. Dooley as our mentor—let us explain that a friend of ours took up the matter with the Chief Justice himself lately. Mr. Hughes was pressing our friend, a newspaperman, to explain the meaning of the phrase public opinion. His intimation was that the newspapers use it too loosely, as of course they do. But our friend believes in defending his craft, so he said: "Mr. Chief Justice, public opinion is what you gentlemen follow a while after every election." The Chief Justice did not slay the reporter on the spot. He laughed heartily.

* * *

Anyway, at the solemn party on Saturday he assured the Nation that the people get what they want. And he expressed his faith, finally, in the good sense of the American people. That does not indicate dissatisfaction with election returns, either current or prospective.

The latter half of the President's speech, containing another installment of his criticisms of authoritarian policies, was well received. But spontaneous applause on this point was won by Speaker Bankhead when he said the United States might have been too tolerant in allowing "some recent manifestations of subversive treachery. We have sought with rather grim patience to respect the guarantees of freedom of speech; but it may be only fair to admonish all such groups that they take counsel of their prudence lest by going one step too far it will be too late to escape the wrath of all real Americans."

This fervent Alabaman threat brought a rattling ovation from House and Senate alike. It struck a note that Congress wanted to ring out on this occasion, and it may have had more immediate meaning than all the President said.

Then there was one final touch, another note of symbolism. Vice-President Garner tried to adjourn the Senate before the President had left, then halted on seeing his mistake. Mr. Roosevelt was still on the scene. Cactus Jack vigorously gave the President the hitch-hiker's thumb gesture, pointing toward the exit. We don't need to interpret that. The House and Senate roared with delight.

Professor Bridgman's Action Questioned

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been profoundly disturbed this past fortnight by the pronouncement issued by Professor Bridgman at Harvard relative to the exchange of scientific information with totalitarian countries. My apprehension has developed for two reasons. The first is that this statement may lead the general public to believe that such an attitude has been generally adopted by scientists, and that therefore, because of the repute which science has in this country, it is the most valid and praiseworthy attitude one can adopt. Secondly I feel that this manifesto represents in a way a rising tide of hatred and intolerance toward peoples with whom we are presumably at peace, which tide threatens to engulf the American populace at any moment.

I believe that Professor Bridgman errs as a scientist, for science and truth can never be the property of any one nation or of any one political theory. By its very nature the search for knowledge transcends all barriers of narrow nationalism or racism. The only way to expose the falseness of the doctrines of Fascism and Naziism is to provide for the greatest possible exchange of information so that the inconsistency and failures of these theories may be illuminated by the dazzling light of truth. Even while he is decrying totalitarianism Professor Bridgman succumbs to it by his methods, since he would employ the same type of tactics as they do.

The very essence of democracy is the faith that the widest possible circulation and exchange of ideas will eventually cause the truth to be known and accepted by all, whatever may be the difficulties which beset it on the way. The repression and concealing of knowledge can only lead to a prolongation of nationalism and false ideologies concerning it. For my part the results of my work and thinking, though they may be of no great importance, must always be at the disposal of any member of the human family who has an interest in them.

The more ominous part of the pronouncement, however, is its indication of the extent to which we have allowed ourselves to be motivated by the impulses of hatred. In our passion for justive and our sympathy for persecuted peoples we have allowed our emotions to run away with us until we would correct that wrong by the imposition of further injustice upon the German people. Yet if our desire is really to help the Jew, for example, and not simply to impose our own political philosophy upon another people, such tactics cannot be successful. For each new threat brings renewed persecution, and each new speech of attempted coercion brings increased oppression. The only constructive steps thus far taken have been by small committees, who, without backing of governments or force of any sort, have been able to negotiate for the removal of many hundreds of thousands of refugees.

If the Fascist nations can create hatred in our hearts they will have won half the victory; for such hatred will lead us to war, and as soon as war comes we shall all be living in dictatorships. The contest is one between good will and hate. Just so long as we can maintain an attitude of good will and a policy of reconciliation toward the dictator nations despite our disapproval of their policy, that long are our ideals and our democracy secure. Once we give in to hatred and bitterness we have begun to be like unto them. For the Fascists love their friends and hate their enemies, too; and what do ye more than they?

J. CARRELL MORRIS
Instructor, Division of Chemistry, Harvard University

"Conserver of Democracy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is utterly impossible for me to discharge from my conviction the proven truth that a Christ-like mind in our citizenry is the only sure conserver of democracy. Sad experience has demonstrated that a character based upon mere man-made morality cannot in the final test victoriously combat the satanic worldly wise network of temptations and counterfeit codes, which modern society has developed. Selfishness is the root of all the evils which harass mankind, naturally including all the weaknesses of democracy. Only by admitting the Spirit of God into our lives can we banish selfishness. All the intricate education, organization and training evolved by the human mind cannot overcome selfishness and its attendant evils.

There was a time when I had faith in the seemingly attractive "moral" education; but a long life of frustrated prospects has finally, definitely and irrevocably convinced me that the Christ Mind in the individual is the only assurance of democracy and society.

Hollywood, Calif. PETER EBBESEN

What Is the Tallest of Them All?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There seems to be an impression among Americans that the sequoia is the tallest tree in the world. One sees that statement in print quite often. From what I can find, the sequoia of the Sierra Nevadas and the redwoods of the Coast Range average about 300 feet in height or less and sometimes reach 400 feet. The General Sherman, one of the largest trees known, is 375 feet high.

The eucalyptus of Australia when growing in its native country, averages about 400 feet, and often reaches 500 feet, a full 100 feet taller than our tallest tree. However, in cubical contents the eucalyptus is small as compared with the sequoia.

CHARLES M. COLTON
Sacramento, Calif.

—Since 1707 A. D.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In regard to a recent news article which mentioned the "English" Government I shall be glad if you will kindly inform the staff correspondent responsible that he is 200 years behind the times, as there has been no English Government since 1707 A. D.

There has been a considerable correspondence on that subject in the Edinburgh Dispatch lately; this is due to the fact that Englishmen, although the predominant partner among four certainly, persist in making everything out to be English: "English" Government, Army, Navy, or Colonies instead of "British." This is in very bad taste, just as where one partner in a business holding the largest block of shares, keeps on referring to "my" office, "my" trucks, or "my" workers. Why should your staff correspondent back up the Englishmen in their error? L. KIDD
Edinburgh